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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. LXXII.

ATLANTIC CITY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1814.

No. 31.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHARLES CITY, ATLANTIC CITY.

Three Dollars per annum.

From Canadian Papers.

Quebec, July 22.

No addition is made to our stock of intelligence from Europe since our last, notwithstanding the arrival of H. M. S. Granville, in 23 days from Portsmouth. She brought no news of any importance. She has however, made us solid amends, by adding \$100,000 in hard dollars to our stock in specie.

Things appear to continue quiet in the U. S. Province, though the Americans are in force at Buffalo, under gen. Brown and Scott, & of GOOD are mentioned. It is thought that something will be done soon as Chauncey ventures out from Sackett's Harbor. Great, however, is the call for help against our shipping acting on the seaboard, and loud are the complaints of men being needlessly sent against the Canadians, who would be far better employed, say the complainers, in defending the states where they are daily assailed. The war must soon, we think, change from an offensive to a defensive one, on the part of the States, if peace be not speedily made.

The Nova Scotia Fencibles (300) that arrived on Sunday from Newfoundland, took immediate transports for Montreal, in the course of which they were to be inserted in or Maryland Regt. for three successive Mondays. We have notice to his Excellency the Governor of the city of Montreal, and by the said set ing up his pre

All the hostages who made their escape from the jail of this city, are released and secured, except one of the name of Putnam.

We have been favored with the following account from a gentleman, who came passenger in the Wm. Heathcote, transport, from Newfoundland:—

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

On the 24 Inst. (being off Cape Chir) the sun assumed a very high, blood colour, and, at half past two, a total darkness ensued. This continued till about sun set; when the horizon somewhat cleared, but at 9 o'clock it became so dark that it was impossible to observe any object however near, without the help of lanterns. The ship lay too till two A. M. when the obscurity dispersed.

It was singular, and at the same time, down right, to notice the sailors and soldiers, at mid-day, having recourse to lanterns to distinguish their puddings and meat out of the caboose; and not less so for the officers to be heated at their early dinner, by candle-light.

It is difficult to account for this phenomenon as it was not observed beyond 15 leagues on either side of the spot where the ship stood. For three days previously some ashes and smoke had been observed, but on the second no symptom of burnt wood was felt. It may be presumed that some volcanic eruption had taken place in the S. E. direction, which caused a total darkness in the breadth of about 10 leagues from each side of Cape Chir.

Montreal, July 22.
CHIPEWA BATTLE.
British Account.

We have the extreme mortification of transcribing into this number a general-order published here yesterday, by which it appears that a severe battle had been fought on the Niagara frontier, on the 21st ult. between a body of our troops under the command of Gen. Riall, and an American army of 5000 men, which had issued in the neighborhood of Ft. Erie. The gallantry of our officers and men in this unequal contest, was highly complimented, but they were under the necessity of retreating from the Indians, dispersing in numbers to Chippewa, and we regret to find with some disappointment. The movements of the enemy for these few weeks past have strongly indicated, that the British frontier would be the scene of the operations. Our

present, we are not surprised at this attempt to gain a footing on our side, but we must confess that we were disappointed in finding that our forces were so much divided in that quarter, which can be accounted for only by the adherence to the defensive system on our part, by which means the enemy must always have the advantage of concentrating his force and choosing his point of attack. However as very large reinforcements have arrived and are still expected from Europe, we hope that our forces in N. Canada will soon be augmented in such a manner as to relieve this ill-fated district from the presence of their unprincipled invaders, and prevent a recurrence of similar misfortunes.

GENERAL ORDER.
Deputy Adj't. Gen'l. Office, Kingston, July 9.

Lt. Gen. Drummond has received a report from maj. gen. Riall of the enemy having effected a landing in great force on the Niagara frontier, on Sunday the 21st inst.

Having advanced on the 21st for the purpose of attacking maj. gen. Riall, who had taken post at Chippewa, waiting for reinforcements from York, the maj. gen. gallantly anticipated the enemy by attacking him in afternoon of that day, in the position which he had taken up at Street's Creek.

After an action highly creditable to the gallantry and efforts of the handful of troops engaged, via. the 100th regt. under Lieut. Col. the Marquis of Tweedale, and one wing of the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant Colonel Gordon; Major Gen. Riall withdrew his small force to Chippewa, after having sustained a very severe loss in killed and wounded, including a large proportion of officers.

Lieut. Col. the Marquis of Tweedale of the 100th regiment, Lt. Col. Gordon of the Royal Scots, and Captain Holland Aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Riall, are among the wounded.

Major General Riall has been reinforced at Chippewa by the King's regt. from York.

(Signed) J. HARVEY,
Lt. Col. and D. A. G.

CHILLICOTHE, (Ohio) July 16.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

On Friday the 8th Inst. agreeably to the sentence of the Court Martial, five of the U. S. States soldiers, were shot at this place for the crime of desertion. Their names were, Nathan Frakes, Charles Jones, Curtis Bow, Thomas T. Leader, and Charles Barr, & it is not a little surprising that on the same evening after the above mentioned execution took place, another soldier named Larkin Johnston, deserted from his post, notwithstanding the awful example he had just witnessed. In a day or two after, he was apprehended and brought back, when he was tried by a court martial and sentenced to be shot, which sentence was executed on Wednesday last.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

We are informed that the whole of the British prisoners of war now at this place, have been exchanged, and will leave here to-day or to-morrow for the frontier. They will be escorted by a party of the 17th regiment who are now under marching orders.

The British prisoners, fifty-seven in number, who have been kept in close confinement at this place, as hostages, on the retaliatory system, have been liberated by order of the general government, and are to be considered as ordinary prisoners of war.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

Extract of a letter communicated to the Federal Gazette, dated Washington, July 23.

On these subjects, while I leave you to your own judgment, few facts may not improperly be mentioned.

I am distinctly acknowledged here in government circles, that Gov. Williamson of Maryland has done the best service in the interests of our country, in his opposition to the

the "National Intelligence" have become better informed as to the conduct of your militia and the Planters and Farmers; his language now is, (too late) to soothe those lately abased.

An unfortunate, very unfortunate, want of co-operation on the Niagara and Lake frontier, and surely misunderstanding here. If two or three Heads of Departments *know each other* in the street, what sort of three-cornered meeting think you is witnessed when the Cabinet meet? Mr. Madison sits amazed, perplexed, but leaning towards Monroe. Some whispers are that Madison was not only always opposed to the war, but now determined to have peace. He is supported by a late opinion, known to be given by Mr. Jefferson, to one of the most respectable gentlemen of the Quaker Society, that *He was almost certain of peace this summer.*" But you know Mr. Jefferson—and you know Mr. Madison recommended the war.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 23, 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury until 22d day of August next, for loaning to the United States the sum of SIX MILLIONS of dollars, or any part thereof not less than twenty-five thousand dollars; the same being in part of the sum of twenty-five million of dollars authorized to be borrowed by the act of Congress of the 24th day of March last.

The stock to be issued for the money loaned, will bear an interest of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly yearly; and the proposal must distinctly state the amount of money offered to be loaned, and the rate at which the aforesaid stock will be received for the same.

The amount loaned is to be paid into a bank or banks authorized by the Treasury, in instalments in the following manner, viz:

One fourth part or twenty-five dollars on each hundred dollars, on the tenth day of September next.

And one fourth part, on the 10th day of each of the ensuing months of October, November and December next.

On the day fixed for the payment of the first or any other instalment, all the remaining instalments may be paid at the option of the lender.

The proposer must state the bank or banks into which the lender may desire to make his payments, and he will be allowed to make them according to his wishes thus expressed, in all cases where the convenience of the Treasury will permit.

The same terms will be allowed to all whose proposals are accepted.

No proposals will be received for a sum less than twenty-five thousand dollars; but a commission of one fourth of one per cent will be allowed to any person collecting subscriptions for the purpose of incorporating them in one proposal to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars or upwards; provided such proposal shall be accepted.

On failure of payment of any instalment, the next preceding instalment to be forfeited.

All the instalments must be paid at the same bank, as that at which the first instalment shall be paid.

Scrip certificates will be issued by the cashiers of the banks where the payments shall be made, to the persons making the payments, and the said cashiers will endorse on those certificates the payment of the several instalments as made.

The scrip certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery, and will be funded after the completion of the payment, upon presentation to the commissioners of taxes for the same, when the payments have been made.

Certificates of funded stock will also be issued, if the holders of scrip certificates shall desire it, for the amount of any instalment paid after the payment of the next succeeding instalment.

The funded stock to be thus issued, will be irredeemable, till after

the 1st day of December 1816.

will be transferable in the same manner, as the other funded stock of the U. S. States, and will bear interest for the regular and quarterly payment of its interest, and for the ultimate reimbursement of the principal, upon the annual fund of eight millions of dollars appropriated for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt of the U. S. in the manner pointed out in the aforesaid act of the 24th of March 1814.

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factory. The enemy discovered them and retreated with great precipitation to their barges. On the next day they burnt every house on the bank, all of which had been recently repaired—this loss is estimated at upwards of four thousand dollars.—On Saturday the Surveyor's new ship built last year of it, carrying 50 guns, commanded by Capt. Moultrie, the Brum, a troop ship, with 250 marines, carrying 16 guns, a bomb ship, carrying 10 guns, with four small captured sloops, ascended the Patuxent as high as Shadrack's Point, about eight miles below Benedict.—On Sunday they ascended as high as God's Grace, the property of the late George Mackall; when they debarked nearly 500 men, and demanded about 20 hogsheads of tobacco, belonging to Mr. Billingsly, the late tenant, and which they carried off, except three hogsheads, which they gave to an overseer or tenant of Doctor Bell's. From thence they marched about 500 marines to Huntington, nearly seven miles, where they burnt the warehouse. Upon their return, some of their men were so much exhausted as to render it necessary for them to be mowed in on carts.

On Tuesday they landed a very considerable force (not sixteen only as stated in the Nat. Intelligencer) & marched to Calvert Court House which, with the goal, they destroyed. On Monday the shipping (except the detachment in the Patuxent,) disappeared from the mouth of the Patuxent & a heavy force appeared off Britton's Bay on Monday night. On Tuesday morning they landed near Newtown, a heavy force which marched to the right of Leonardtown, another marched to the left, and a third, commanded by Admiral Cockburn, landed at the warehouse, and took possession of Leonardtown. The two flanking parties, it is stated, reached the rear of the town a few minutes after the barges reached the landing.—Their whole force in this expedition was estimated to be about 1500 men.—During their stay in the village, which was till about 2 o'clock, they behaved with great politeness to the Indians, respected private property wherever the proprietors remained at home, destroyed about 100 hds. of supplies belonging to Col. Garberry's regt. the whole of Mr. Haidle's store, and the furniture, clothing and bedding of captains Forrest and Millard, all of whom had left town. They got possession of some muskets belonging to the state, which they broke to pieces, saying they were only fit to stick frogs with. Mrs. Thomson and Miss Eliza Key were very instrumental in saving the court-house, stating that it was sometimes a place for divine worship. On Thursday a detachment of about 500, inclusive of sailors, landed from the Patuxent shipping near Trent Hall. The sailors were armed with boarding pikes and cutlasses (for the cavalry). They ascended into the country in quest of a quantity of tobacco, and other property belonging to Mr. W. Kilgour, which he had removed about three miles to a Mr. Alvey's, as a place of safety. The property was in a barn and covered with Alvey's wheat, this they deliberately removed for some time; they at length became tired and rolled out 4 hogsheads of tobacco, which they gave Alvey as an equivalent for the remaining wheat and a saddle they took from him—the barn was then burnt with all the tobacco. They then under the direction of a negro of Mr. Kilgour's, who had gone to them, patiently selected the bacon and other tins belonging to him, and denied to Mrs. Kilgour, who was there, even a small portion of necessaries for her immediate use, saying that they had determined to destroy everything which they should find, which had been removed by the proprietors; that they would not otherwise where they remained at home. They found eight hogsheads of tobacco concealed in the woods near the water, which they carried off with a great deal of stock. Mr. Kilgour's loss is enormous. He has a large family of young children, and that humanity for which he has always been distinguished, has been taken into his family the infant and unprovided children of the late Rev. Mr. Simon. The son of General Stuart received intelligence that the enemy were landing, and moved with his whole force in pursuit of them. He arrived at High Hill where he saw the enemy's barges prepared to give way to the retreat of their men over the plain, and a frigate with her broadside ready for the passing object. He could not receive any intelligence of the capture, and had taken

measures destined to attack America's fleet. General Hill and Sir Henry Clinton, Major-General Clinton, Sir E. M. Pakenham, Robinson, and Barnes. The army will amount to 12,000 men.

June 4.

The expedition destined to America will, we understand, be increased to 10,000 men.

June 7.

On Saturday morning the Clinker arrived at Portsmouth from Bourdeaux, whence she sailed on Saturday night. By her we learn, that the first division of the British army, intended for America, had embarked on board the ships of war in the Garonne, and was to sail on Tuesday last. The regiments were the 6th, 27th, 28th, 40th, 44th, (2d batt.) 37th light infantry, 37th, 60th, (5th batt. rifle) 87th, (2d batt.) 80th, 88th, and artillery—amounting in the whole, to about 8,000 men, under the command of Generals Kemp, Ross and Robinson. The ships they embarked in (which have no doubt since sailed) were, The Royal Oak, rear adm. Malcolm, Ajax, Warspite, Ripon, Vengeur, York, (of the line with their lower deck guns out,) Dictrid, Diadem, Trave, Weser, and Thames, armed en flute; Menelaus, Paclulus, Thais; and Lightning frigates; Rover, Dispatch, and Royalist sloops of war; the Devastation and Meteor bombs.

The troops embarked in the highest spirits; their superior state of discipline and courage in the field had long been the admiration of their own officers.

The second division of the army which would comprise 600 cavalry, was to commence embarking on the 1st of June. This division also, it was expected, would consist of 8,000 men. They were at Bourdeaux, all in readiness to embark.

Nearly 1,800 recruits, volunteers and recovered convalescents for the regiments now on their passage to North America, will embark at Portsmouth in a few days direct for Long Island or Rhode Island, which are to be taken immediate possession of, at depots from whence expeditions will proceed against all the principal seaports, for the purpose of destroying the American shipping.

In our preceding column we have given the interesting details of the arrival of the illustrious Strangers. In the British capital are now assembled—

The Emperor of Russia,
The King of Prussia,
The Prince Regent of England,
The Queen of England,
The Princes and Princesses of the blood Royal,
Prince Henry of Prussia,
The Sons of the King of Prussia,
The Prince of Orange,
The Prince of Mecklenburgh,
The Prince of Bavaria,
The Prince of Württemberg,
The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg,

The Prince of Oldenburg,
Marshal Blücher,
The Hettman Platoff,
General Barclay de Tolly,
Generals Bulow and Yorck,
Prince Metternich, &c. &c.

This morning at seven o'clock, the emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, went to Hyde Park, where he staid to see the recruits drill, and afterwards returned to Pultney Hotel where he received visits from the P. Regent, Duke of York, & other illustrious characters. The King of Prussia also received visits from their Royal Highnesses and the Prince of Orange. An illumination is preparing in front of Carlton house, a compliment to their majesties, who are expected in the evening at a superb entertainment to be given by the Prince Regent.

May 27.

Mr. Bayard, and the two secretaries, and Milligan and Dallas, have quitted London for Ghent, where it appears the negotiations will not be delayed. Mr. Gallatin is yet here, but it is believed he will go immediately. The other envoy proceeded directly from Göttingen.

May 28.

Government has succeeded that Lord Gambier shall be sent to the Hague to treat for peace, with the American Envoy. Sir H. E. Grashorne accompanies him, and Capt. Fabian, of the Navy, is named Secretary of Legation.

The Providence, Lancaster, is to conduct Lord G. and suite to the coast of Holland.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. From Halifax Papers to the 1st inst. containing London dates to the 8th of June.

London, May 26.

The following commanders are now finally appointed to conduct the

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, AND BOSTON, AUGUST 4, 1813.

Appointments by the Executive of Maryland, August 22, 1813.

WILLIAM BAYARD, Assistant Adjutant-General, of the mounted militia of Maryland under the late organization of the President.

BASIL BOWLINE, Acting Deputy Quarter-Master-General. ditto.

ANTHONY RUMSEY, Clerk of the Council.

At an election held at the Banking-House on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmers Bank for the Western Shore, for the ensuing year.

For Annapolis & Anne Arundel County.
John F. Mercer, Levin Winder,
Thos. Harris jun. Henry Maynard,
A. C. Magruder, James Shaw.

Luke W. Barnes, St. Mary's county,
Philip Stuart, Charles county.

Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county.

John C. Herbert, Prince George's Co.

Thomas Davis, Montgomery county.

Richard Brooke, Frederick county.

John T. Mason, Washington county.

Roger Perry, Allegany county.

James Chetton, Baltimore county.

Benedict E. Hall, Harford county.

For the Branch Bank at Frederick town.

John Tyler, John Grahame,
John M'Pherson, Thomas Hawkins,
John Hoffman, Roger B. Pausy,
George Baer, John H. Thomas,
Abraham Shriver.

Considerable and respectable reinforcements of militia have arrived in this place from Frederick and Washington counties, and the upper part of this county, within the last week. They display great zeal in the service in which they are engaged, and with the exertions made by the officers, we have no doubt will soon be in a state of discipline which will do them credit.

A powerful confederacy of nations has rarely happened in the history of man which did not defeat the objects they professed to have in view. That lately formed for the emancipation of Europe is an exception, for there the utmost harmony prevailed, until they had rescued liberty from the hands of despotism, and established the independence of Europe on a basis which promises to be permanent. Coalitions ever promise much in their inception; they usually disappoint all in their progress. A single power has generally proved an overmatch for their arms. The honey-moon may possibly last till the allies have taken the field, and fought the first battle; but the good or bad fortune of that battle is almost sure to dissolve the ties of their mutual confidence, if not the bands of that alliance. If defeated, they throw the blame on one another; if victorious, they are made envious and jealous by the allotment of the spoil. In this last contest, whose termination has so lately excited the wonder and astonishment of all christendom, we have heard of no reflections, no jealousies, but on the contrary every power has demonstrated the greatest readiness to sacrifice their private interests when it threatened to come in collision with the important cause in which they had embarked. Knowing what had taken place in former times, many were disposed to entertain serious apprehensions on this account; but they have exhibited a spirit which may stand as an useful lesson to all future generations. In the settlement of their different claims, they appear to have been actuated by the same magnanimous motives as those which animated them in the heat of battle, amid slaughter and carnage. In the boundaries which have been set to France, as well as other kingdoms, an equilibrium of power has been established which will in all probability insure a lasting peace to Europe, which has so long been harassed by the intrigues, and discord in the diet, by the gigantic power of a single individual. Violent scenes have occurred, the measures which have occupied their deliberations, while justice has held the balance, so weighty to both the just & impartial, the benevolent & happy, in which have resulted from their joint deliberations.

Formerly it used to be said, Federalists were bad men, because they were the authors of the eight percent loan. This would be a pretty charge now to bring against federalists, after the enormous sums borrowed by the democrats. But it is to insist upon this, who authorized, and who negotiated, the eight percent loan? John Adams authorized it, and he is now a warm supporter of Madison. Who negotiated it? Oliver Wolcott, and he, poor man, is every thing but a federalist.

Formerly it used to be said, the country, in order to plunder and devastate our then peaceful & thriving neighbours. It is evident too, in abundance, their conduct in regard to this, but there are among them well known, that they would be supported by all descriptions of people. It is that they are characterised for, opinions & ways disclaimed.

It is on all hands agreed, that the militia can be called for general government purposes specified in the Constitution. Now will any hardihood to assert, gained for any such a purpose, Massachusetts, or of any other, refuse to yield to the general? If such assertion be true, proof be adduced, in the conduct of Connecticut, who were of the U. S. were the enemy into the water, at once ordered, to defend and protect us, to call them to the general government, & to give up their militia to the general government, & to be compelled to do their duty, & to be compelled to serve in the defence of the U. S. It will hardly be denied, that the governor of Maryland, in the execution afforded by the commandant of the militia, with which the troops charged, yet it is to give a brief history of the month between the U. States and England, & the first regulation of war of war, was for a portion stationed at the borders others were sent to the defence of Lake Ontario, the only two regiments of the government orders to command, were indeed, in doing so, in opposition to the natural government, & the natural course of events in Maryland. In doing so, the people could easily see the state was

For the Maryland Gazette.

No. I.

The partisans and hirelings of administration, visible & invisible in conduct to the nation, would artfully endeavour to withdraw the public attention from the misconduct of our rulers, by a misrepresentation of the conduct of others. The war, we are sometimes told, could not be prosecuted with vigour and success, because federal men would not use their money; as if the democrats, the authors of the war, & of our country's ruin, had not sufficient money to supply the wants of government, a military force of sufficient size could not be raised, because federal men would not enlist, although it must be acknowledged by the most inveterate liar on the side of administration, that one tenth or one twentieth part of those who approved of the war, & whose lives, fortune, & most sacred honour, were pledged in support of it, would have furnished a sufficient military force, if opportunity they could have been presented to redeem their pledges by risking their lives in the arm'd. Federal opposition and clamour then could not have deprived the administration of anything which it demanded, if its friends had stood forth in support of the war. There were democrats and war-hawks enough in congress to pass all necessary laws for borrowing money, laying taxes, and raising armies, and those were democrats and war-hawks enough in the army to furnish the men for the service. Why they would not be in question to be members of themselves. One thing must be admitted—it was not the fault of federal men, general speeches, or general news-papers, because he can be no democrat-war-hawk, & yet have no regard to federal government, or will take federal advice.

Besides this general conduct on the

federal party, we find a clear

evidence of their conduct against federal government.

They would not do their duty,

they would not co-operate with the

army in the defence of the U. S.

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Proceedings done at Annapolis, May 14.

\$150,000 wanted on Loan.

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Maryland passed resolutions at their May Session, one thousand eight hundred and thirtieth, in the words following:

MAY SESSION, 1813.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms, and at such periods, as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof: Provided always, That in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum.

And whereas, the Executive of Maryland have authorised and directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to borrow, in behalf of the State aforesaid, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole \$ 150,000, upon the terms and conditions specified in the said resolution.

B. HARWOOD.

2 B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, of Baltimore; the Star and Monitor at Easton; Bartlett's Republican, and Frederick-Town Herald, at Frederick-town; are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for four weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

The subscriber is authorised to dispose of at private sale, all that tract of land, formerly the property of Richard Chew, and lately of John Muir, Esq. deceased, consisting of 1095 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay; and forms the mouth of Herring Bay; twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the City of Washington. This land is rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasture, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fine wood and timber, and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land. The situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the Bay, a good harbour, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water, and in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same by applying to Dr. Richard T. Hall, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

4 SAMUEL MARYNARD, Atty.
in fact for John Murray.
July 14, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, aided that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his clothes; he went off with a straw hat, a country round-about striped jacket and trowsers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gaol, so that I get him again. Fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who may be negroes, who claimed their freedom, and upon her is wife to a master, who attends or did attend a mill once the property of a Mr. Smith, and now belongs to Capt. David Careau.

W.M. BROGDEN.

June 25, 1814.

**Blank Bonds, Declarations
on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-
mon Warrants.—For sale at this Of-
fice.**

April 7.

ADDRESS.

Office of the Society for the Relief
of Poor George's County.

Having the endowments which have been bestowed, latter days to ameliorate the condition of man; to soften the asperities of his nature; to make him acquainted with the duties which he owes to God, his country, and to himself; and to render him, in every situation an estimable member of society, we know of none so well calculated to produce such desirable effects as the diffusion of religious knowledge through all classes of men.—It is only "the knowledge and love of God, shed abroad in our hearts," that can convert the evil propensities of our natures—it is "the fear and admonition of the Lord" which can pluck from the soul the renowned "sting of death," and restore it to the favour of God.

But how are the poor and the needy, the ignorant and the penniless, to obtain this religious knowledge? Some of them, it is true, have churches built, and there we are persuaded they hear the pure word of God preached to them,—but also this will do little, unless they have the word of God at home also.—It is, brethren, that they may obtain this invaluable blessing, that we now take the liberty to address you.

We have seen with joy and exultation, the wonderful success which has uniformly crowned the efforts of bible societies in Europe and America, to promote this great object; and we, wishing to be humble participants with them in the happiness of doing good to our fellow creatures, have formed ourselves into a society, denominated "The Bible Society of Prince George's County."—In this association the object is twofold.—First, to circulate the scriptures among the poor in Prince George's county; and next, to assist other Bible Societies in dispensing the word of life to those who are "ready to perish" throughout the world.—An object surely of immense importance, an object embracing the most precious of all charities, charity to the immortal soul.—In such an object all may, all ought, and we trust all will unite.—There is nothing in it calculated to excite in the smallest degree party spirit and animosity, for an article in the constitution expressly provides, that the bibles to be distributed by them shall be without notes or comments of any description whatever.—All are therefore earnestly requested to engage in this "labour of love"—If even a cup of cold water given to a disciple in the name of Christ, is not without its reward, what reward may not be expected to follow the distribution of the word of life.—Brethren, "he that succoureth the poor lendeth unto the Lord."—Come then, "cast your bread upon the waters and ye shall find it after many days."

A subscription of only one dollar and a quarter is required from those who wish to become members of this society, and another of one dollar and a quarter annually thereafter. A donation of twenty dollars, and upwards, within three years, gives the privilege of membership for life.

As it is desirable, however, that the benefits resulting from the association should be as promptly and extensively felt as possible, it is hoped that those who subscribe will be liberal, as the Lord hath prospered them.—We pray you, brethren, to aid the views of this society. Each of the managers is authorised to obtain subscriptions.

By order of the board,
RICH'D. W. WEST, Sec'y.

The following gentlemen are managers of the society for the present year.

The Right Rev.

Dr. Thos. Jno. Claggett, President,

Rev. Wm. L. Gibson, Vice President,

Jno. R. Magruder, Treasurer,

Richard W. West, Secretary,

John Hodges of Thos.

Edmund Key,

Truman Tyler,

John J. Donaldson,

Samuel Claggett,

Samuel Ogle,

Francis Magruder,

Clement Brooks,

Aquila Bell,

Charles Eversfield,

William Hood,

Benjamin Oden,

John C. Herbert,

Richard T. Lowndes,

Col. Thomas Bowes,

Daniel Clarke,

Wm. Morley.

July 21, 1814.

Editors who wish success to the

views of the Society will please publish

the above as often as they are with

conveniences.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at George Shaw's Store,

and at the Office,

Price 15/- a Copy.

Feb. 24.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell in Public Sale in the town of St. Georges, in Charles county, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A valuable tract of land called Weston, containing 400 acres, lying on Wicomico river in the said county, about six miles below Allen's Fresh. The land is level, and very rich, and has therein a tolerable good dwelling house and out-houses. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco, and there is a convenient landing from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river. The situation is healthy, and fish and fowl in their season may be procured in great abundance.

All may be exposed to sale at the same place, part of a tract of land called Ward Burges, otherwise called Wicomico Fields, containing forty-two and an half acres, and lies contiguous to West Weston, and will be sold either separate, or with that tract, as may best accommodate purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money in three equal annual payments from the day of sale, with interest thereon.

Possession of the premises will be delivered on the first day of January next—in the mean time the purchaser may exercise all rights of ownership, giving permission to the present possessor of finishing and securing the crop on hand.

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser.

TH: HARRIS, Jun. Trustee.
Annapolis, July 2, 1814.

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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ATLANTIC CITY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1814.

No. 201

VOL. LXII.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JOHN GREEN,
COUNCILOR-AT-LAW.

Pacificus—Tribune—Daily Spy—Advertiser.
From the Boston Gazette.
Treaty of Peace between France and the Allied Powers of Europe.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

His majesty the king of France and Navarre, on the one part, and his majesty the emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his allies, on the other part; being animated with an equal desire of putting an end to the long agitation of Europe, and to the misery of the people by a solid peace, founded upon a just division of force among the powers, and carrying in its stipulations a guaranty of its duration; and his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and his allies, no longer wishing to demand of France now that being restored to the paternal government of her ancient kings, she still offers to Europe a pledge of safety and security, the same conditions and warranties which they had with reger demanded of her under her last government; their said majesties have named plenipotentiaries to discuss, conclude and sign a treaty of peace and amity, as follows:

His majesty, the king of France and Navarre, M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perrigot, prince of Bénevent, grand eagle of the legion of honour, grand cross of the order of Leopold of Austria, knight of the order of St. Andrew of Russia, of the orders of the black eagle and of the red eagle of Prussia, etc., his minister, and secretary of state, for foreign affairs. And his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary & Bohemia, Messrs. the prince Clément Vincensius, Lothair of Meran, Vinzenz von Ochsenhausen, knight of the golden fleur, grand cross of the order of St. Stephen, grand eagle of the legion of honour, knight of the order of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Nevski, and of St. Anne of the first class, of Russia, knight grand cross of the orders of the black eagle; and red eagle of Prussia, grand cross of the order of St. Joseph of Wurtzburg, knight of the order of St. Hubert of Bavaria, of that of the golden eagle of Wurtzburg, & of many others; chamberlain, actual privy counsellor, minister of state, of confidencem, and of foreign affairs of his imperial and royal apostolic majesty.

And the count John Philip of Sastrow Thanhousen and Wirthausen, knight of the golden fleur, grand cross of the order of St. Stephen, knight of the order of St. Andrews, of St. Alexander Nevski, and of St. Anne of the first class, knight grand cross of the black eagle and red eagle of Prussia, chamberlain, actual privy counsellor, minister of state, and of conferences of his imperial and royal apostolic majesty. Who after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be, from this day henceforth, peace and amity between his majesty the king of France & Navarre, on the one part, and his majesty the emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his allies, on the other part, their heirs and successors their states and respective subjects forever. The high contracting parties will employ all their efforts to maintain, and to increase, the alliance between themselves, but also, as far as depends on them, among all the states of Europe, the harmony and good understanding so necessary to their respects.

Art. 2. The kingdom of France preserves the integrity of its limits, such as they were at the epoch of the first January, 1792. It shall receive, besides an augmentation of territory, comprised in the line of demarcation fixed by the following article:

Art. 3. On the side of Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands,

Switzerland, and form a part of the North Sea, between Geneva with France, but the canton of Geneva, between the Mediterranean, between Genoa and Nice, with the following rectifications:—1st, in the department of Jemmapes, the cantons of Douai, Marbe-le-Château, Léumont & Châlons, shall remain to France; the line of demarcation shall pass where it touches the canton of Douai, between that canton, and those of Boulogne and Fauqure, as well as farther on between that of Morbecq-Château and those of Béthune and Thun. 2dly, in the department of the Somme and Meuse, the cantons of Valcourt, Flavigny, Beaurain and Gondrecourt, shall belong to France, the demarcation, where it reaches this department, shall follow the line which separates the cantons from the department of Jemmapes, and the rest of that of Sambre and Meuse. 3dly, in the department of the Moselle, the new demarcation, where it departs from the ancient, shall be formed by a line drawn from Perle to Freymond, and by that which separates the canton of Tholey from the rest of the department of the Moselle.

Art. 4. In the department of the Sarre, the cantons of Saarbrock and of Arneval shall remain to France, as well as the part of that of Lebach, which is situated to the south of a line drawn along the confines of the villages of Hirschenthal, Uebenroth, Hirschbach and Hall (leaving these different places out of the French frontier) to the point where, taken from Quedville, (which belongs to France) the line which separates the cantons of Arneval and of Ottweiler reaches that which separates those of Arneval and Lebach; the frontier on this side shall be formed by the line above designated, and afterwards by that which separates the canton of Arneval from that of Bliescastel.

Art. 5. The fortress of Landau, having formed before the year 1792, an isolated point in Germany, France preserves beyond its frontiers a part of the departments of Mount Tonnerre, and of the lower Rhine, to join the fortress of Landau, and its circle to the rest of the kingdom.—The new demarcation, departing from the point where near to Obersteinbach (which remains out of the limits of France) the frontier between the department of the Moselle, and that of Mount Tonnerre reaches the department of the lower Rhine, shall follow the line which separates the cantons of Weissembourg and Bargebœuf (on the side of France) from the cantons of Prosenen, Dahn and Anweiler (on the side of Germany) to the point where these limits near the village of Wolmersheim, touch the ancient circuit of the fortress of Landau. From this circuit, which remains as it was in 1792, the new frontier shall follow the arm of the river Quiech, which in quitting this circuit near to Quiech (which remains to France) passes near the villages of Merleheim, Knittelheim and Belheim (also remaining French) to the Rhine, which shall continue henceforth to form the limit between France and Germany.

Art. 6. As to the Rhine, the Talweg shall constitute the limit in such a manner however that the changes which the course of that may hereafter sustain shall have in future no effect upon the property of the islands contained in it. The state of possession of these isles shall be re-established as it existed at the epoch of the signature of the treaty of Luneville.

Art. 7. In the department of Douai, the frontier shall be rectified in such manner that it shall commence beyond the Ransoneière, near to Lécluse, and follow the rumant of the Jura between the Cornues-Peugnon, and the village of Fontenelle, to a height of the Jura, situated about 7 or 8000 feet to the northwest of the village of Breux, where it shall re-enter into the ancient boundary of France.

Art. 8. In the department of the Rhine, the frontiers between the French territory, the country of Flandre and the different portions of the territory of the several states of

Germany, which shall form a part of Switzerland, remain the same as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. But the canton of Geneva, that of St. Julian (excluding that part situated to the north of the line drawn from the point where the river Lône enters the Genevoise territory, along the confines of Sèvres, Lacoux & Sceaux), which shall remain out of the limits of France, the canton of Sèvres (with the exception of the portion which lies to the east of a line which follows the confines of Muris-Bussy, Perre and Corriat, which shall be out of the French limits) and the canton of La Roche (excepting the places called La Roche and Armentières with their districts) shall remain to France. The frontier shall follow the limits of these different cantons, and the lines which separate the portions which remain to France from those which she does not preserve.

Art. 9. In the department of Mont-Blanc, France acquires the sub-prefecture of Chambery (excepting the cantons of L'Hôpital of St. Peter D'Aibigny of Lassette and of Montmélian), and the sub-prefecture of Annecy (excepting that part of the canton of Faverges, situated to the east of a line which passes between Ourchase and Marlen) is on the side of France, and Marthod and Augias on the opposite side, and which runs from the summit of the mountains, the frontier of the canton of Thônes); it is this line which with the limit of the canton mentioned, shall form on this side the new frontier. On the side of the Pyrenees, the frontiers remain as they were between the two kingdoms of France and Spain at the epoch of the first of January, 1792, and their shall be hereafter named a joint commission on the part of the two crowns, to fix the final demarcation.

Art. 10. France renounces all rights of sovereignty, jurisdiction or possession over all the countries and districts, cities and places whatsoever situated beyond the frontier above designated, the principality of Monaco being however restored to the condition in which it was before the 1st January, 1792.

The allied courts assure to France the possession of the principality of Avignon, of the county of Venasque, of the county of Monthier, and of all the territories belonging formerly to Germany, comprised within the period hereafter to be fixed, French Guyzar as it was the 1st Jan 1792.

The effect of the above stipulation,

being to revive the dispute existing at this epoch on the subject of the boundaries, it is agreed that this dispute shall be terminated by an amicable arrangement between the two courts under the mediation of his Britannic majesty.

Art. 11. The places and fortresses

existing in the colonies and establishments which are to be restored to his most christian majesty in virtue of the articles 8, 9, and 10, shall be restored in the condition in which they are at the moment of the signature of the present treaty.

Art. 12. His Britannic majesty engages to allow the subjects of his most christian majesty in respect to commerce and to the safety of their persons and property within the limits of the British sovereignty, upon the continent of India, the same facilities, privileges and protection, which now are, or which shall be granted to the most favoured nations.

On this side, his most christian majesty having nothing more at heart than the perpetuity of the peace between the two crowns of France and England, and wishing to contribute as far as is in his power to removing as soon as possible the relations of the two powers, whatever might one day disturb their mutual good understanding, engages to make no fortified work in the establishments which are to be restored to him, and which are situated within the limits of the British sovereignty upon the continent of India, and to keep in these establishments only the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

Art. 13. As to the right of France

to do away as far as in them lies, the consequences of that epoch of misery so happily terminated by the present peace, renounce in the whole said sum as the government may claim of France on account of all contracts, supplies or advances whatsoever made to the French government in the different cases which have taken place since 1792.

On his part, his most christian

majesty renounces all claim which he

might form against the allied powers

upon the same foundations. In con-

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Term, 1814.

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cution of this article, the high contracting parties engage to deliver to each other all securities, obligations and documents, which relate to the claims they have reciprocally relinquished.

Art. 19. The French government engages to cause to be liquidated and paid all such other sums as shall be found due in countries out of its territory, in virtue of contracts, or other formal engagements heretofore made, between individuals or private establishments, and the French authorities, as well for supplies, as in virtue of legal obligations.

Art. 20. The high contracting powers shall appoint, immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, commissioners to regulate and superintend the execution of all the provisions contained in the 18th and 19th articles. These commissioners shall attend to the examination of the claims mentioned in the preceding article, the liquidation of the sums claimed, and the mode in which the French government shall propose to discharge them.—They shall also be charged with the delivery of the securities, obligations and documents relative to the claim, which the high contracting parties mutually relinquish, so that the ratification of the result of their labor shall complete this reciprocal renunciation.

Art. 21. Debts specially charged in their origin upon the countries which ceased to belong to France, or contracted for their interior administration, shall remain a charge upon these same countries. Consequently such of those debts as since the 22d day December, 1813, have been converted into inscription in the great book of the public debt of France, shall be accounted for to the French government.

The securities of all those, which have been prepared for inscription and have not yet been inscribed shall be delivered to the governments of the respective countries. The accounts of all these debts shall be prepared and determined by a joint commission.

Art. 22. The French government shall remain charged on its part with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the above mentioned countries, into the French funds, whether by way of security, deposit or consignation.* So also French subjects, servants of the said countries, who have paid sums by way of security, deposit or consignation, into the treasuries respectively, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

Art. 23. The titularies of places held in pledge who have not the receipt of the revenues, shall be reimbursed with interest until full payment at Paris by one fifth every year, reckoning from the date of this treaty.

With respect to those, who are accountable this reimbursement shall commence at the farthest six months after the presentation of their accounts, the case of malversation only excepted. A copy of the last account shall be given to the government of their country to serve it for an index and a point of departure.

Art. 24. The judicial deposits and consignations made into the "caisse d'amortissement" in execution of the law 28 nivose year 13 (19 Jan. 1805) and which belong to inhabitants of countries which France ceases to possess, shall be placed within the term of one year, counting from the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, in the hands of the authorities of the said countries, excepting such of those deposits and consignations as interest French subjects, in which case they shall remain in the "caisse d'amortissement" not to be restored but upon the liberation resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

Art. 25. The funds deposited by the communes and public establishments in the "caisse de service"† and in the "caisse d'amortissement,"‡ or in any other fund of the government, shall be reimbursed to them by fifths from year to year, counting from the date of the present treaty, deducting the advances which shall have been made to them, and saving the regular oppositions made upon those funds, by the creditors of the said communes, and of the said public establishments.

Art. 26. Dating from the first January 1814, the French government ceases to be charged with the payment of any pension, civil, military or ecclesiastical, pay of rations, or half pay, to any individual who is no longer a French subject.

Art. 27. The national domains purchased for a valuable consideration by French subjects in the former departments of Belgium, of the left bank of the Rhine, and Alsace out of the limits of ancient France, are and remain guaranteed to the purchasers.

Art. 28. The abolition of the "droits d'aubaine," of "detraction,"** and others of the same nature in counties which have reciprocally stipulated such abolition with France, or which had been immediately united with it, is expressly maintained.

Art. 29. The French government engages to restore obligations and other securities which shall have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where the restitution cannot be effected, these obligations and securities are to remain null and void.

Art. 30. The sums which shall be due for all works of publicity not yet terminated since the 31st of December, 1812, upon the Rhine and in the departments detached from France by the present treaty, shall become a charge upon the future possessors of the territory, and shall be liquidated by the commission charged with liquidation of the debts of the country.

Art. 31. All archives, charts, plans and documents whatsoever, belonging to the countries ceded, or concerning their administration, shall remain a charge upon these same countries. Consequently such of those debts as since the 22d day December, 1813, have been converted into inscription in the great book of the public debt of France, shall be accounted for to the French government.

The securities of all those, which have been prepared for inscription and have not yet been inscribed shall be delivered to the governments of the respective countries. The accounts of all these debts shall be prepared and determined by a joint commission.

Art. 32. In the space of two months, all the powers who have been engaged on one side or the other in the present war, shall send plenipotentiaries to Vienna, to regulate in a general congress, the arrangements which are to complete the dispositions of the present treaty.

Art. 33. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th May, year of grace, 1814.

(Signed)

The Prince of Beneventum.
The Prince of Metternich.
J. P. Count of Stadion.

[Additional Article.]

The high contracting parties willing to efface all traces of the unhappy events which have afflicted their people, have agreed to annual explicitly the effects of the treaties of 1805 and 1802, so far as they are not already annulled in fact by the present treaty.—Agreeably to this determination, his most christian majesty promises that the decrees passed against French subjects, or reputed French being or having been in the service of his imperial and royal apostolic majesty, shall remain ineffectual, as well as all judgments that may have been rendered in execution of those decrees.

This additional article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the treaty patent of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged in the same time. In faith whereof, &c. (date, and execution the same as of the principal treaty above.)

The same day, in the same place, and at the same moment, the same definitive treaty of peace was concluded:

Between France and Russia.

Between France and Great Britain.

And signed, to wit:

That between France and Russia.

For France, by M. C. M. Talleyrand Perigord, prince of Beneventum, (ut supra.)

And for Russia, by M. M. Andrew, count of Rasoumofsky, actual privy counsellor of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, knight of the orders of Saint Andrew, of Saint Alexander Newski, &c. &c. &c.

That between France and Great Britain.

For France (ut supra.)

For Great Britain, by the right honorable Robert Stewart, viscount Castlereagh, counsellor of his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in his privy council, member of his parliament, &c. &c.

Sir George Gordon, count of Abergavenny, viscount of Farnham, lord Haddo, one of the sixteen peers, &c. &c. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary near his imperial and royal apostolic majesty.

Sir Wm. Shaw Cathcart, viscount Cathcart, baron Cathcart & Greenock, counsellor of his said majesty in his privy council, and his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary near his majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

And the hon. Charles William Stewart, knight of the most honorable order of the Bath, &c. &c. envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary near his majesty the king of Prussia.

That between France and Prussia.

For France (ut supra.)

And for Prussia, by M. M. Charles Augustus, baron of Hardenburg, chamberlain of state of H. M. the king of Prussia, knight, &c. &c.

And Charles William, baron of Humboldt, his said majesty's minister of state, &c. &c.

With the following additional article.

Additional article to the treaty with Russia.

The duchy of Warsaw being the administration of a provisional council established by Russia, since that country has been occupied by her arms, the two high contracting parties have agreed to name immediately a special commission composed on either side of an equal number of commissioners who shall be charged with the examination, liquidation, and all arrangements relative to their reciprocal pretensions.

The present additional article shall have the same force and effect, &c. (as above.)

(Date and execution same as of the principal treaty.)

Additional articles to the treaty with Great Britain.

Art. 1. His most christian majesty, sharing without reserve all the sentiments of his B. M. in relation to a species of commerce repugnant both to the principles of natural justice, and the enlightened state of the times in which we live, engages to join, in the future congress, all his efforts with those of his B. M. to induce all the christian powers to pronounce the abolition of the Slave trade, so that the said trade may universally cease as it shall cease definitively and in all cases, on the part of France, in the space of five years, and that besides, during this delay, no slave-driver may import or sell them otherwise than in the colonies of state of which he is a subject.

Art. 2. The British and French government shall immediately appoint commissioners to liquidate their respective expenses for the support of prisoners of war, in order to arrange respecting the discharge of the balances which shall be found in favor of one or the other of the two powers.

Art. 3. The respective prisoners of war shall be held to discharge before their departure from the place of their detention, the private debts which they may have contracted, or at least to give sufficient security.

Art. 4. There shall be granted by both the powers, immediately after the ratification of this Treaty of Peace, a release of all sequestrations which may have been put since the year 1792, upon all funds, revenues, credits or other effects whatsoever, of the high contracting parties on their subjects.

The same commissioners mentioned in the second article, shall be charged with the examination and liquidation of the claims of the subjects of his B. M. against the French government, for the value of property moveable or immoveable unduly confiscated by the French authorities, as well as for the total or partial loss of these debts, or other property unduly retained under sequestration since the year 1792.

France engages to treat in this respect, the English subjects with the same justice as French subjects have experienced in England, and the English government desirous to concur on its part in the new testimony which the allied powers have wished to give to his most christian majesty of their desire to obliterate the consequences of the unhappy epoch, so fortunately terminated by the present peace, engages on his part to renounce, as soon as complete justice shall have been done to his subjects, the whole balance which may be found in his favour, in relation to the support of prisoners of war, so that the ratification of the result of the labour of the commissioners above mentioned and the payment of the sums, as well as

the restitution of the effects which shall be adjudged to belong to the subjects of his B. M. shall complete the renunciation.

Art. 5. The two high contracting parties desirous of establishing the most amicable relations between their respective subjects, reserve to themselves and promise to agree and arrange, as soon as may be, concerning their commercial interests, with a view of encouraging and increasing the prosperity of their respective states.

These additional articles shall have the same force and effect as if, &c. &c. (as before.)

(Date and execution the same as of the principal treaty.)

Additional Article to the Treaty with Prussia.

Although the treaty of peace concluded at Brissac the 5th April, 1795, that of Tilsit of the 9th July, 1807, the convention of Paris of the 20th of Sept. 1808, as well as all the conventions and acts whatsoever concluded since the peace of Basle between Prussia and France, are already annulled in fact by the present treaty, the high contracting parties have nevertheless judged it proper to declare expressly that the said treaties cease to be obligatory as to all articles as well patent as secret, and that they renounce mutually all right, and release each other from all obligation, which might flow therefrom.

His most christian majesty promises that the decrees passed against French subjects, or reputed French, being or having been in the service of his Prussian majesty, shall remain without effect, as well as all judgments that may have been rendered in execution of such decrees.

The present additional article shall have, &c. (as above.)

(Date and execution the same as of the principal treaty.)

* A sum of money paid into a public office by judicial authority is called a "consignation"—Tr.

† Fund of public service.

‡ Sinking fund.

§ A sort of foreign attachment, similar in many respects to our trustee process.—Tr.

|| "Solde de retraite" "traitement de réforme"—These are military phrases, to which we have no English terms exactly correspondent. "Retraite" signifies as to officers of infantry, "employments in military posts" and as to officers of cavalry—"pensions"—"reform" signifies a reduction of the troops to a less number by authority of the prince, or state which has a right to dismiss them. An officer is said to have obtained his "reform" when the corps to which he belonged having been "reformed," his commission has been preserved to him with a certain allowance, less than that of officers in actual service.

—Tr.

** "droits d'aubaine" and "droits de detraction" are certain customs or usual rights payable to the government.

—Tr.

BOSTON, AUG. 2.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock, His Excellency M. Changion, landed at India-st. from a barge of the Ajax. On leaving the ship she fired a salute; and on landing he was welcomed by the committee of the citizens of this metropolis, by the cheering of the numerous spectators, a salute from the Washington artillery under Capt. Thaxter, and by the military companies with presented arms and appropriate music.

—Tr.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 6.

Latest from Sackett's Harbour.

A letter from Sackett's Harbour, dated the 30th ult. says, "Commander Chauncey will go on board the fleet to-morrow; and in all probability will sail immediately."

Albany Register Office, Aug. 4.

OUR ONTARIO FLEET CERTAINLY BAILED.

The western mail of last evening furnished us with the following letters, one from Sackett's Harbour, and one from Utica, with the additional article relative to the late battle on the Niagara.

To the Editor.

"Sackett's Harbour, Aug. 1, 1814. Sir—I have at length the gratification to announce to you the departure of the fleet. Com. Chauncey having recovered a sufficient degree of health, to resume his duty, was conveyed on board, and with all the force under his command took his leave of the harbour early this morning. The spectacle, as it was truly grand and beautiful—to see a fleet, consisting of ten sail, in all, on an inland lake, some hun-

dred miles from the ocean, sail majestically down a bay surmounted by the most picturesque scenes and proudly advancing to meet a haughty and contemptuous foe, if not superior force, something as novel, so interesting, fancy, and excite the admiration of the most indifferent and stupid spectators."

Suffice it to say—that the variety and elegance of the scene exceeded my powers of description, and would furnish an excellent subject for the poet or the painter. About 120 militia commanded by Gen. Martin, have recently arrived at this post, to continue 30 days in service, if wanted so long. The officer now commanding the regular troops in this station is Col. McCall.

Gen. Gaines and some having started for the westward immediately after the arrival of the news of the recent hard fought action at Queenstown, in which Maj. General Riall, with 20 of his officers & 200 troops were taken prisoners, and which you have probably received sometime since."

From a gentleman at Utica to the Post-Master in this city, dated

Utica, Aug. 2d.

Dear Sir—By a letter received from the Harbour, per express mail I am informed that the fleet sailed yesterday morning, and were out at eight at 4 P. M. The British fleet were off the Harbour on Sunday (day before.)

BLOODY BATTLE IN CANADA, Repository Office, Canandaigua, So. Turday evening July 30.

The western mail just arrived, has brought a hand-bill printed at the Buffalo Gazette office, giving an account of the sanguinary battle fought on Monday evening last.

We copy this account almost entire, having received none that appears better authenticated.

The battle took place near the ground where the late action at Chippewa was fought, directly opposite to the lower end of the long island in Niagara river, just above the falls. It was, unquestionably, the most bloody conflict that has been on land during the present war, and for determined bravery and astute combat, it has perhaps seldom, if ever been excelled. This is evident, not only from the number killed and wounded, but from the singular result—that neither army can well claim a victory. The enemy were indeed "repulsed," but on the next morning, when our forces went on to the battle ground to take care of the slain, they again appeared in order of battle. The contest, however, was not renewed, both parties doubtless feeling willing to relinquish a conflict in which each had suffered severely.

The number of British officers taken is 18, they have passed through this place for Greenbush. On Friday morning our army lay at Fort Erie, under General Ripley.

The British who have lately been reinforced, were said to be with us.

The loss of the wounded, was rising to 200 regulars and 200 inf.

Our loss in killed, was from 6 to 100, and in wounded, 230. Capt. Riley, several other officers, and 100 men were mortally wounded.

It would be impossible to give the number of modern wars will be parallel. The administration will follow those who fell—those who perished will justly be added to the catalogue of worthy men.

Maj. Gen. Brown, wounded in the thigh, in the shoulder, and in the head, occasioned by a shell, was severely wounded, having lost 2 horses.

23d Inf. Major J. Campbell, Wm. Worth, aid to Gen. Scott, 11th, together with names we have not

some, some badly.

The loss of the enemy, was 200 regulars and 200 inf.

Our loss in killed, was from 6 to 100, and in wounded, 230. Capt. Riley, several other officers, and 100

brig'd, light up his fire with great vigor and effect. The action was continued, and the ground maintained by Gen. Scott, for more than an hour, before the reserve under Gen. Ripley, and the volunteers under General Porter, were successfully brought into action.

The ground was obtained, contested until past 9 o'clock in the evening, when General Brown, perceiving that the enemy's artillery was most destructive, decided to storm the battery. Colonel Miller, the hero of Magagua, was ordered on this enterprise; he approached the enemy's cannon with a quick step, and delivered his fire within a few paces of the enemy's line; who after receiving two or three rounds, and a vigorous charge, retired to the bottom of the hill, and abandoned his cannon. Only one piece was brought off the field for want of horses. The enemy now gave way and retreated; they were followed some distance. Our army was now employed in securing prisoners, and bringing off the wounded.

The cessation, however, was short. Lieut. Gen. Drummond is supposed to have arrived at this interval with a reinforcement. The enemy renewed the action, while our troops were busily employed in clearing the ground of wounded; but the gallant Americans formed with alacrity, and after a close engagement of 20 minutes the enemy were repulsed. The army now effected the removal of nearly if not all of the wounded, and retired from the ground, it being nearly 12 o'clock at night; they returned to their encampment in good order. On the morning, the 26th, our forces under Generals Ripley and Porter, reconnoitred the enemy near the battle ground, returned, and burnt the Bridgewater mills, and all the enemy's barracks and the bridge at Chippewa, and passed the river to Fort Erie where they made a stand.

The enemy's force engaged must have been nearly 3000; ours short of that number. Maj. Gen. Riall was wounded, and taken in the rear of his army by Capt. Ketchum, together with one of his aids, the other being killed.

It would be impossible to put the action of the 25th on paper. Considering the number engaged, the history of modern wars will scarcely produce a parallel.

The admiration of this nation will follow those who fought, those who fell—their graves;—their names will justly be added to that brilliant catalogue of worthies, the heroes of the revolution, and the battle of Bridgewater, will be remembered, by posterity, with the same sensations as those of Bunker Hill and Saratoga.

Maj. Gen. Brown, was severely wounded in the thigh, (besides a contusion on his body,) in the hottest of the action, but continued to command until the enemy retreated. Brig. Gen. Scott, was also severely wounded by a grape in the shoulder besides a severe bruise occasioned by a shell or cannon shot, having lost 2 horses killed. Col. Brady 23d inf. Majors Jessup 25, Leavenworth 9th, McNeill 11th. Brig. Major Smith, Lieuts. Campbell, Smock, artil. Lt. Worth, aid to Gen. Scott, Lt. Gamp, 11th, together with many others, whose names we have not learnt, were wounded some, some badly.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, was rising 800, exclusive of 200 regulars and 20 officers, prisoners. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, is from 6 to 700. Maj. M'Farland, 23d, Capt. Richie, art. Capt. Kinney and Goodrich, Lt. Bigelow, inf. and several other officers killed; Capt. Spencer, aid to Maj. Gen. Brown supposed to be mortally wounded; Maj. Stanton of N. Y. V. Adj. Pew, Pa. V. killed.—Major Camp of the Staff, lost two horses on the field, but escaped a wound.

The 9th, 11th and 25th, suffered very severely.

The enemy's troops who made a dash at Lewistown, drove away the guard under Col. Swift, took a small quantity of baggage, and the effects of several authors [illegible] of the volunteers, and recrossed the river, and some of them were in the [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.

We have now before us a letter from a wounded officer, dated and postmarked at "BUFFALO, July 29." Our killed were interred in one grave, and a sermon preached over them by the Rev. David Jones, formerly Chaplain to General Wayne's army. The artillery which was taken from the enemy, was left behind in consequence of our horses being mostly killed. Lieut. Gen. Drummond, as well as Maj. General Riall, had surrendered, but it being near 9 o'clock, and the enemy having possession of our watch word, the Lt. General escaped. *Dem. Press.*

ADJOURNED.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county have adjourned the court until the second Monday of September next, for the purpose of ap-

peals, &c.

By order H. S. Hall, Clerk

C. T. A. A. C.

August 4.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNE ARUND'L THURSDAY AUG. 11. 1812.

Owing to the great length of the treaty between France, and the allied powers, we have despatched below, our column several editorial articles, &c. which were in type.

We are authorised to state, that Dr. ARCHIBALD DOXSEY, will be a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly.

August 11, 1812.

On Monday morning, a young man from Hancock-town, Washington county, attached to a militia company now here, was unfortunately drowned in a creek near the encampment, while bathing. On Tuesday his remains were interred in the burial ground with military honour. His name was [illegible] under [illegible].

For the Maryland Gazette.

No. II.

I have, in my former communication, endeavoured to show, that there has been no indisposition on the part of the federal governors to co-operate with the executive of the union, in any measures for the defence and protection of the country. It is true, that if the states had consented to the militia being driven into Canada, their conduct might have been more popular at the *palace*, and the individual gentlemen, who are at the head of the state governments, might have been rewarded therefor by some snug office.

Gov. Meigs, of Ohio, for example,

was very complaisant in ordering out the Ohio militia to go and take possession of Canada, and severely have the poor devils suffered in consequence of it. But then governor Meigs has been appointed postmaster-general of the United States, and what does he care now for the sufferings of the Ohio militia? So too governor Winder, might have

ordered out the militia of his state to accompany general Wilkinson in his attack upon the stone house, or

might have sent them to share the sufferings and diseases which have been the lot of many of those who at different times have crossed over to Canada; and if he had so acted, no doubt he would have been a wonderfully clever and patriotic citizen, and perhaps might have been appointed a major general in the armies of the United States. But is it possible that any of the militia of Maryland would have approved of such conduct? Why should they? If any portion of them wish to go to Canada nobody prevents them. Those who are eager to shed their blood in the plains of Canada are at perfect liberty to take up their line of march whenever they please. If such is their wish there can be no occasion for the use of compulsory measures with them. Unfortunately, however, those who talk most in favour of the war are not the most ready to encounter its dangers and toils, and we are not likely to get rid of many of our choice spirits by a mere permission to them to go and fight.

But it is said, that if the people of Maryland had not happened to change their politics so soon after the war commenced, if the old executive had been continued in office, the war would have been conducted with more spirit and with more energy too. It is even added, that the people could but be prevailed upon to restore to office the war-hawks, we might yet have some days of sunshine, to compensate us for the past gloom.

May I venture to inquire of any honest well meaning man, who may chance to entertain this strange notion, whereto he grounds his opinion? The question is—ought we to have for our governor general Winder or general Bowie? Now surely most men will agree that the former is rather more of a soldier than the latter, and in war-times more competent to the duties of a military command. General Winder has seen some service, and *had* service. He was in the tented field, fighting the battles of independence, when his predecessor in office was no doubt very happy—because in the bosom of his family. It is true that that most distinguished character general Dawe, did tell us some years since, that our present governor, as well as Stewart, and Gale, & Somerville, &c. were all of them old soldiers; but those who are acquainted with his long and arduous services during the revolution, will not believe that Winder was a sorry being as so told by the hero of Calcutta. The school in which he received his education was not the most likely to produce talents. The companions of Washington were not

the men in whose judgment and influence of country the people of Maryland are most unwilling to confide. No man will say that gen. Brown is more competent to the duties of a commander in chief than general Winder.

But, perhaps, by all this floatishing, nothing more is meant than that the old executive, being in favour of the war, would be more active and zealous in its prosecution than their military successors. No argument like matter of fact. Now most unfortunately we had some specimen of the vigour and activity of the former executive. They were in power long before, and until sometime after the war was declared, and from the preparations which they made for the protection and security of the state, we may form some sort of judgment of what would have been done by them had they been continued in power. Be it remembered then, that for many years before the declaration of hostilities, the executive, and each branch of the legislature, had been democratic. For years they had been expediting this war, they had been wishing for this war, and in every possible form, by addresses to the president, by resolutions in the legislature, and resolves out of the legislature, had clamoured for this war, and had pledged the lives and fortunes of themselves and their constituents in support of this war. In short all their proceedings had breathed nothing but war, war, war. Let it also be remembered, that a few months before the war was actually declared, a correspondence took place with the secretary of war, which produced a conviction that war was shortly to be declared, and in consequence the legislature of Maryland, both branches of which were democratic, was convened by proclamation for the express and sole purpose of making preparation for war. Remember further, that while our democratic legislature was in session, authentic intelligence of the declaration of hostilities was received. Furthermore, the democratic executive continued in power several months after the declaration of war, again met the legislature in the fall, and made to that branch of the government a communication, which of course disclosed to us what, in the opinion of that executive, was wanted to place Maryland in a complete state of defence and security. Let me now put the question to any war-hawk in this land, *what preparations had been made by our democratic executive, for the safety of the state up to the very day on which the voice of the people required them to surrender up their trust?* This now is a sober serious question, to which every man ought to be prepared to give a correct answer before he undertakes to extol a democratic executive and to say that the state has suffered by the change which was made in that branch of the government. Let those who are ignorant in the premises, inquire of those who can inform them, and let the people of Maryland, having obtained all necessary information, judge whether the safety of the state would be secured by a restoration of their old servants to favour and confidence. I submit the following questions for their consideration, and to be answered by any gentleman at his leisure. What arms had been sent in to the different counties of the state? How many tents, camp-kettles, canteens, and other indispensable articles in a camp, had been procured? How many barrels (or rather pounds) of gun-powder had been provided for the defence of the whole state of Maryland? How much lead was there in the armoury? Had the arms of the state been proved and ascertained to be fit for use? Had cannon in sufficient abundance been purchased, mounted, &c.? These articles unquestionably, and in sufficient abundance, ought to have been provided before the declaration of war, and many of them it would be almost impracticable to procure afterwards. If money was wanted, money ought to have been demanded of the legislature, at least as far as the extra session in 1812. Was it asked for then? If not, it could not have been supposed to be wanting. If wanted, surely the wants of the state ought to have been known to the executive, and the executive ought not to have rejected at a declaration of war, commenced while the state was without the means of self-defence, and in expressing that joy to have fired away rather too large a proportion (say one half) of all the gun-powder which at that time belonged to the state.

But it may be, that as the gentle-

men who then composed the executive did not possess any great military experience, they had to learn what sort of demands a state of war creates. Then they might immediately to have endeavoured to inform themselves, and we will allow them till the meeting of the legislature in November to find out what the state had, and what the state wanted to carry on the war with vigour and spirit, and to their communication at that time we must refer for this information. If we do refer to it, and receive it as good authority, our minds must be fully convinced, that the state was armed at all points for the war. For it is this communication, prepared almost 5 months after the war had commenced, and a war too which was to last till dooms-day unless the British would let us harbour their runaway seamen; in this communication, to which we are to look for every thing which the state wants, all that we can learn is, that the *executive, out of its contingent fund, had provided a few blankets for the drafted militia, and would submit to the legislature the priority of an appropriation to purchase a few more for them.* No money is called for to buy ordnance, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. Then, of course, none was wanted. We return therefore, to the question, what quantity of these several articles had been procured? If they were not asked for, and had not been procured, who will say that such an executive could carry on the war with spirit and vigour, or could co-operate with that most renowned warrior, James Madison, in the prosecution of a glorious war to a glorious termination. No judicious friend of the late executive of Maryland would deem it wise to challenge a comparison between their efforts and those of their successors, to afford protection to the several parts of the state, according to the limited powers, and very limited means, possessed by the state governments.

In the fall of 1812, then, whether right or wrong, our good people would deprive our good president of the co-operation of the old governor and council. Some time necessarily elapsed before the board was organized—when organized, their attention was required by the constitution to the civil appointments, and other pressing business, which would furnish full employment for them so long as that legislature remained in session. Common politeness required of them to presume, that the claims of the different parts of the state to security and protection, had not been entirely disregarded by their predecessors in office; and that the zealous friends of the war had been careful to put themselves in a state of readiness for its *casualties*. To ascertain all this, would certainly have been a work of great labour & time, and at all events it was not to have been expected that the new executive would have offered any thing by way of supplement to the communication of the old one. The season then was too far advanced to send the implements of war & death to other parts of the state, even if the democratic militia officers had applied for them; the communication by water was not safe, and as to transportation by land, why wagons might have been necessary for that purpose, and wagons perhaps had not been provided for the state service. The most zealous advocates for the war did not, and could not expect, that the state of Maryland would, in the dead of winter, advance more rapidly in her preparations for war than did the United States. Early in the spring the enemy entered our waters, and from every part of the state applications for the means of defence poured in upon the executive; arms were wanted in all the counties, because they had not been sent by the former executive and at the proper season.

Ammunition was wanted too, but those who ought to have provided it had failed to make the provision. And here let me observe, we may find, perhaps, proof of the wonderful fitness of those formerly in power, for their stations. As they had brought the country into a war, they ought to have expected that the shores of Maryland would be visited, and ought to have prepared for it. The means of self-defence ought to have been sent to the different counties, and sent too while they could with safety have been transported by water. This, however, was not done, and thus the friends and authors of the war imposed upon their successors some considerable share of those duties which ought to have been performed by themselves.

A MARYLANDER.
[To be continued.]

POSTSCRIPT.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 5.
By the President of the U. S. of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and valuable property claiming the consideration of the congress of the United States, forms an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do by these presents, appoint Monday the 1st day of September next, for their meeting, at the City of Washington, hereby requiring the respective senators and representatives then, and thereafter, in congress, to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consider and determine such measures as the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the U. S. to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord 1812, and of the independence of the U. S. the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON,
By the President, JAMES MCGREGOR,
Secretary of State.

By out paper of this day, it will be seen that Congress is called upon to convene at an earlier day than that fixed on by the act of the last session. The reasons for this call will be disclosed by the President at the proper time, and an attempt to anticipate them would be useless, if not unbecoming in us. The momentous changes which have recently taken place in the political state of Europe, affecting as they do, our interest and our prospects, will present to the mind of every reader, at least one of the considerations which probably induced the measure. [Nat'l Int'l.]

From a London paper of May 30.

America's Negotiation.
We have authority to state, that there is a foundation for the report of the misfortune of Lord Gambier, and others, to the Hague, in treat for peace with the American communists.

An Overseer Wanted.

To superintend a large establishment, distant from Baltimore 1½ miles. To a person well acquainted with the management of lands and teams, the highest wages will be given. No person need apply who has not been engaged in conducting business on a scale somewhat large, and who can bring testimonials of a good character.

Charles Waters.

P. S. Letters addressed to the subscriber, by way of Baltimore, proposing terms, will be immediately answered.

August 11, 1812.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Owings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of August 1812.

Hannah Owings, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Hopkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to

Hannah Hopkins, Adm'r.

August 11.

State of Maryland, Se.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

August 2, 1814.

On application, by petition, of Thomas Gibbs, jun. administrator of Thomas Gibbs, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

John Gassaway,

Reg. Wills A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Gibbs, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 2d day of August 1814.

Thomas Gibbs, jun. adm'r.

To be Sold.

At public sale, on Tuesday the 16th September next, at James Hunter's tavern, in Annapolis, for cash, Five Negro Men and one Woman. The men are valuable plantation hands, and two of them good drivers and waiters; the woman brought up to house hold work, and nursing children. The above slaves are sold to satisfy two mortgagees from William Whetstone to Thomas Monroe, and to Berton Whetstone, assignee of Lewis Duvall.

John Randall, Trustee.

August 4, 1814.

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3w.

*Treasurer's Office, Annapolis, July 20,
1814.*

\$150,000 wanted on Loan

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Maryland passed a resolution at their May Session, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the words following to wit:

MAY SESSION, 1813.
Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms, and at such periods, as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof. Provided always, That in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six percent per annum.

And whereas, the Executive of Maryland have authorised and directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to borrow, in behalf of the State of Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the provisions contained in the above recited resolution.

BE IT KNOWN, That the undersigned Treasurer of the Western Shore will receive on loan, in behalf of the State aforesaid, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole \$150,000, upon the terms and conditions specified in the said resolution.

B. HARWOOD.

N. B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, of Baltimore; the Star and Monitor at Easton; Bartig's Republican, and Frederick-Town Herald, at Frederick-town; are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for four weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

The subscriber is authorised to dispose of at private sale, all that tract of land, formerly the property of Richard Chew, and lately of John Muir, Esq. deceased, consisting of 1095 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forms the mouth of Herring Bay; twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the City of Washington. This land as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasture, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land. The situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the Bay; a good harbour, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water, and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same by applying to Dr. Richard T. Hall, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

**S - SAMUEL MAYNARD, Atty.
in fact for John Murray.
July 14, 1814.**

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloths; he went off with a straw hat, a country round-about striped jacket and trowsers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to goal, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood; or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcand.

W.M. BROGDEN,

June 23, 1814.

**Blank Bonds, Declarations
on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-
mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-
fice.**

April 7.

ADDRESS

*To the Bible Society to the citizens
of Prince George's County.*

Among the various efforts which have been made in these "latter days" to ameliorate the condition of man; to soften the asperities of his nature; to make him acquainted with the duties which he owes to God, his country, and to himself; and to render him, in every situation an estimable member of society; we know of none so well calculated to produce such desirable effects as the diffusion of religious knowledge through all classes of men.—It is only "the knowledge and love of God, shed abroad in our hearts," that can correct the evil propensities of our nature—it is "the fear and admonition of the Lord" which can pluck from the soul the envenomed "sting of death," and restore it to the favour of God.

But how are the poor and the needy—the ignorant and the penitent, to obtain this religious knowledge? Some of them, it is true, have churches to go to, and there we are persuaded they have the pure word of God preached to them,—but alas! this will do little good unless they have the word of God at home also.—It is, brethren, that they may obtain this invaluable blessing, that we now take the liberty to address you.

We have seen with joy and exultation, the wonderful success which has uniformly crowned the efforts of bible societies in Europe and America, to promote this great object; and we, wishing to be humble participants with them in the happiness of doing good to our fellow creatures, have formed ourselves into a society, denominated "The Bible Society of Prince George's County." In this association the object is twofold—First, to circulate the scriptures among the poor in Prince George's county; and next, to assist other Bible Societies in dispensing the word of Life to those who are "ready to perish" throughout the world.—An object surely of immense importance; an object embracing the most precious of all charities, charity to the immortal soul.

In such an object all may, all ought, and we trust all will unite.—There is nothing in it calculated to excite in the smallest degree party spirit and animosity, for an article in the constitution expressly provides, that the bibles to be distributed by them shall be without notes or comments of any description whatever.—All are therefore earnestly requested to engage in this "labour of love"—If even a cup of cold water, given to a disciple in the name of Christ, is not without its reward, what reward may not be expected to follow the distribution of the word of life?—Brethren, "he that succoureth the poor letheth unto the Lord."—Come then, "cast your bread upon the waters and ye shall find it after many days."

A subscription of only one dollar and a quarter is required from those who wish to become members of this society, and another of one dollar and a quarter annually thereafter. A donation of twenty dollars, and upwards, within three years, gives the privilege of membership for life.

As it is desirable, however, that the benefits resulting from the association should be as promptly and extensively felt as possible, it is hoped that those who subscribe will be liberal, as the Lord hath prospered them.—We pray you, brethren, to aid the views of this society. Each of the managers is authorized to obtain subscriptions.

By order of the board,
RICH'D. W. WEST, Sec'y.

The following gentlemen are managers of the society for the present year.
The Right Rev.

**Dr. Thos. Jno. Claggett, President,
Rev. Wm. L. Gibson, Vice President,
Jno. R. Magruder, Treasurer,
Richard W. West, Secretary,
John Hodges of Thos.**

Edmund Key,

Trueman Tyler,

John J. Donaldson,

Samuel Claggett,

Samuel Ogle,

Francis Magruder,

Clement Brooke,

Aquila Beall,

Charles Eversfield,

William Hobb,

Benjamin Oden,

John C. Herbert,

Richard T. Lowndes,

Col. Thomas Bowie,

Daniel Clarke,

Wm. Marbury.

July 21, 1814.

**Editors who wish success to the
views of the Society will please publish
the above as often as they can with
conscience.**

**A LIST OF THE
American NAVY,**

**WITH
STREL'S LIST OF THE**

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S STORE,

and at this Office.

—Price 12 1/2 Cents.—

Feb. 24.

Richard H. Harwood,

Adm'r D. B. N.

3m.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of land containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, 21 from Baltimore and three from the navigable water of Severn river. The soil is suited to clover and plaster. There is on the premises a dwelling house, and other out houses, with garden and orchard. This property has the advantage of having a great portion of fine wood & valuable timber, with between 20 and 30 acres of meadow. A more minute description is that unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the same, and know the terms, which will be found accommodating, by application to the subscriber, living within 2 miles of said land.

Henry Woodward.

August 4, 1814.

1f.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale in the town of Port Tobacco, in Charles county, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

A valuable tract of land called West Hatton, containing 500 acres, lying on Wicomico river in the said county, about six miles below Allen's Fresh.

The land is level and very rich, and has thereon a tolerable good dwelling house and out-houses. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco, and there is a convenient landing from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river. The situation is healthy, and fish and fowl in their season may be procured in great abundance.

Also will be exposed to sale at the same time and place, part of a tract of woodland call Hard Bargain, otherwise called Wicomico Fields, containing forty-two and an half acres. This land lies contiguous to West Hatton, and will be sold either separate, or with that tract, as may best accommodate purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money in three equal annual payments from the day of sale, with interest thereon.

Possession of the premises will be delivered on the first day of January next—in the mean time the purchaser may exercise all rights of ownership, giving permission to the present possessor of finishing and securing the crop on hand.

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser.

TH: HARRIS, Jun. Trustee.
Annapolis, July 2
4. 1814.

5 6Xts.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also two story dwelling-house, with two rooms above, and one below; a paved garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to

Wm. Brogden.

June 23, 1814.

3w.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Isaac Richardson, of said county, brought before me two strays, trespassing on his enclosures; one a brown Mare about four years old, fourteen hands and an half high, a small white spot on her left hind foot or heel, has some appearance of collar marks, her mane has been a little cut, she is shod all round, and has a switch tail, paces, trots and canters. The other is a bay Gelding, five years old, fourteen hands high, has a white face, black mane, tail and legs, shod all round, paces, trots and canters. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, this twelfth day of July, 1814.

Thomas Hood.

July 12.

4X

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,

Adm'r D. B. N.

3m.

Test.

Wm. S. Green, Ck.

May 26.

3m.

12

Wm. S. Green, Ck.

May 26.

3m.

10

**John Woodward, LEVIN WINDER,
Esquire, Governor of Maryland.**

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an inquisition held on the body of a certain negro man, a slave, the property of a certain John Cover, on the fifth of July last, it was found that the said negro came to his death from the unmerciful beating, and other ill treatment received from his said master, John Cover; and it has been represented to me, that the said John Cover has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said John Cover to the sheriff of Frederick county.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

LEV. WINDER.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, that the foregoing proclamation be published four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Federal Gazette, Frederick-Town Herald and the Plain Dealer.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has placed in the hands of Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. his attorney at law, in Annapolis, all the bonds, notes, and accounts, due to the estate of the late Mr. Bennett Darnall, deceased; and takes this method of informing all those who are in any manner indebted to that estate, that he has directed suits to be instituted against every person without distinction, that shall fail of discharging the amount due, when the same is demandable. The purchasers at the sale made by the executor are requested to pay particular attention to this notice.

John Mercer.

16 Sep.

Test.

Wm. S. Green, Ck.

7

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of John Simmonds, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied that the said James Hammond has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmonds, having

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AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1814.

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ADDRESS

Of the Committee of the Citizens of Boston to the Dutch Minister, and his Answer.

To his Excellency Mr. CHAMONIX, Minister from His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, &c. &c.

The undersigned, appointed a committee by their fellow citizens, the inhabitants of Boston, in their behalf, and for themselves, offer to your excellency their congratulations on your arrival in the United States.

They view this gratifying event, as among the earliest fruits of that happy and stupendous revolution in politics, which has emancipated the nations of the Christian world from the desolating and demoralizing effects of an overwhelming and remorseless ambition, which knew no law, save its own gratification, and no limit but universal subjection.

In approaching your excellency, the committee address you with great satisfaction, as the minister of a country so justly famed for its inextinguishable love of liberty, bravery in arms, attachment to commerce, and unrivaled industry, restored from the requisitions and persecutions of an impious, and iron hearted despotism to the enjoyment of its legitimate rights, and to the mild government of a successor of the patriotic prince of the illustrious house of Orange; and as the representatives of a nation, between whom and the U. States, no relations have hitherto existed, and the committee sincerely hope none ever may exist, other than those of reciprocal interest, unity and respect.

The committee also beg leave, respectfully to offer to your excellency their best wishes that your residence in the United States may be made acceptable to yourself, and mutually beneficial to both countries; and the tornado having spent its fury, and the return of peace having dispelled the vile systems of usurpation, extortion, profusion, and blood, which for more than twenty years have overshadowed, oppressed, and deluged the continent of Europe; they express their most earnest desire, that its benign influence, may reach across the Atlantic, and that the spirit of moderation, magnanimity and disinterestedness which is there now so happily exemplified, may be extended to the U. States; so that all the nations of the civilized world may form but one family, united in those bonds of peace and friendship, which regarding the equal rights of all, and leaving to the several members nothing but sentiments of respect, fellowship, and good will towards each other, shall, for unnumbered years to come, secure to them, the absence of war and rapine, the liberal intercourse of commerce, and the blessings of rational liberty.

The undersigned avail themselves of the occasion which has elicited the expression of these sentiments, to make known the pleasure it would individually afford them, to manifest every civility and attention which might be rendered grateful to you, and to others of their fellow townsmen and themselves, they unite to their congratulations, on the safe arrival of your excellency, assurance of the high degree of consideration they cherish for the very respectable mission you represent, and for yourself, both officially and personally, and with which they have the honor to be, your excellency's most respectful and most obedient servants,

JOHN C. JONES,
JAMES LOYD,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
SAMUEL DEXTER,
DANL. SARGENT,
ARTEMAS WARD,
JOSEPH HALL.
Boston, August 1, 1814.

THE ANSWER.
The Minister Plenipotentiary of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, Sovereign of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, to the Government of the United States of America.

To the Chairman and Gentlemen Committee of the City of Boston.

Gentlemen,
The unanimous and affectionate expression of sentiments of good will which the inhabitants of Boston have given me by their friendly reception has made the most lively and deep impression on my mind. It proves to me, gentlemen, that you retain the interesting recollection of the relations which formerly connected our two countries. These relations, interrupted for a lapse of years—during which, under a government of oppression, all industry and all commerce were condemned to inaction, are now about to be revived. I am confident, that the Dutch nation, at an epoch when she is reanimated by the restoration of her ancient independence, and regenerated under the liberal and paternal government of the princes of Orange, will more than ever cherish those ancient institutions & those maxims of public faith which the nations of the world have constantly recognised in her, and by which she will continue to offer the most certain pledge of the stability of those relations, which it will give me a pleasure to see renewed with the American nation.

In expressing to you, gentlemen, my personal sensibility at the affectionate reception with which I have been honoured by all the inhabitants of your city, civil and military, I beg you to be assured, that I shall seize the first opportunity which may offer to make my sovereign acquainted with a transaction, the particulars of which I am confident will give him great pleasure.

Accept Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the assurance of the sentiments of respect, with which

I have the honour to be,
Your very humble and
Obedient servant,
F. D. CHANGUION.

Boston, 2d August, 1814.

The Hon. J. C. Jones, Esq.

Chairman of the Committee,

&c. Boston.

—

INDIAN NEWS.

CHILlicothe, JULY 23.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

By the express who arrived here on Wednesday last direct from Greenville, we are informed that the treaty is nearly concluded with the Indians by our commissioners; that they were favourably disposed to the United States, and that a few of the tribes had taken up the hatchet, determined to embark their lives & fortunes with us.

NASHVILLE, (TEN.) JULY 14.
THE CREEKS.

The rider that brought in the Natchez mail states, that about 8 days ago a party of Choctaw Indians came to where several Red Stick Creek Indians were; the former killed 5 and took 13 prisoners, and were met by the riders going home with their prisoners. The engagement was on the waters of Bear Creek.

We have learnt that several hundred of the deluded followers of the prophet have surrendered themselves at our military posts, and are led by order of the government. The supplies are charged to their account and will become matter of arrangement whenever a treaty shall be made.

Josiah Francis and McQueen are at Appalachicola banking about the British troops. To a considerable number of Seminoles, who had collected to receive British presents, the former said,

We have brought our difficulties on ourselves without advice from any one. The old chief need not expect we will be given up. We have lost our country and retreated to the sea, where we will fight until we are all destroyed, we are collected and find a few more than

1000 warriors, and mean to form our settlement on Chocatashatchee. A messenger sent by Col. Hawkins, to Hambly, has been recently murdered by Sandy Florant.

Col. Pearson who was ordered to descend the Alabama, in pursuit of the remaining hostile Indians, has returned to Fort Jackson with 540 of them prisoners, they were taken without the least opposition—only one gun was fired.

When all the accounts in this paper are duly considered, apprehensions will be felt that another bloody campaign will be necessary before we can depend upon Creek professionalism. We make no other calculation than that many valuable lives will be lost before a permanent peace will be made; the scalping, savage practice of revenge, will be felt by many worthy families on the Mississippi and Georgia frontiers; our own is separated from them by an Indian country.

HORRID BUTCHERY!

Mr. Jesse Manly has just arrived in town from the mouth of Duck River, by the way of Nashville. Mr. Manly was the bearer of information to Gov. Blount, of another horrid massacre on the Tennessee, about one mile from Reynoldsborough in the county of Humphreys'. Our informant is a man of truth; he saw the dead bodies of Jessie Johnston, his wife and three of their children. Mr. Manly learned the particulars from Mr. Johnston's little daughter, who fortunately made her escape. She states, that the Indians made their appearance about 10 or 12 o'clock on Saturday night, 2d inst. murdered her father and took away her mother and the three children, when she made her escape to Reynoldsborough.

The inhabitants immediately collected, and early in the morning, repaired to the place; found the Indians had taken the captives to the river, and mangled them in the most horrid manner, and then made their escape.

Col. Gorman with 60 or 70 men, we are informed crossed on Sunday in pursuit of them.

Citizens be on the alert, nor think of peace until the enemies of our country shall be silenced and the avowed enemies of humanity shall be exterminated!!!

MILLEDGEVILLE, JULY 22.

From the following intelligence, communicated by Col. Hawkins to our executive, it will obviously appear, that it is the design of the enemy to renew the Creek war, and to bring the Big Warrior and his followers into the measure, the information is from a source entitled to the fullest credit.

Bay St. Louis, June 17, 1814.

"On the 8th inst. the schr. Captain, Tender to the British frigate Orpheus, Capt. Pigot, arrived at this place with information that he had just landed 5000 stand of arms, and cartridges in proportion, for the supply of the Indians at Appalachicola, where he left the frigate Orpheus landing on St. George's island 300 and odd troops, a colonel and nine commissioned officers, where they intended erecting a fortification, and which was actually commenced.

Couriers were daily going to and from Appalachicola from Pensacola, reporting the actual arrival of the said vessels, and that they had landed 22,000 stands of arms and cartridges in proportion.

A store has been erected for the reception of said arms and ammunition. Report of Couriers has been sent to the Big Warrior, holding out inducements and propositions for his taking an interest in the war party. The Big Warrior, as was reported, replied, that he had been so often deceived in their engagements, that he could no longer place reliance in words—that he must have further proofs of their sincerity, before he could place any reliance in their professions, or listen in any way to their entreaties.

Despatches have been sent by express to Mobile, Pensacola, and Fort Claiborne.

Extract of a letter from Col. Hawkins to his Excellency the Governor, dated Creek Agency, 19th July, 1814.

"I am on my way to Fort Jackson there, who to meet Gen. Jackson there, who

was appointed the 1st of August for a general meeting of the chiefs of the hostile Creeks who have submitted, in order to make arrangements with them in conformity with his instructions.

I examined a runner from three British officers at the stores of John Forbes, & Co. on Appalachicola to the chiefs of Guasset and Cowetas, sent expressly to invite them down to receive a supply of arms & ammunition. He says all the Indians below and near the line have been supplied.

The hostile Indians between Apalachicola and Pensacola Bay have been sent for and are on their way nearly exhausted with famine.

MILLEDGEVILLE, JULY 20.

The result of the Talk held at Cowetas, has, we understand, terminated in the further disclosure of British intrigue, & the declared hostility of the Lower Towns—the Upper towns still profess to be friendly, and have expressed a desire to finish the work of destruction with those misguided wretches.

One thousand militia from Tennessee is shortly expected in the nation to act as emergencies may require—in addition to this force, it is stated that Gen. Pinckney will make a requisition upon the militia of this state for the same purpose. To meet which, and the immediate requisition of the general government, it is contemplated that the class militia, now organizing, will be held in readiness—it is supposed they will be commanded by Maj. Gen. McIntosh and Brig. Generals Floyd and Blackshear.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.

We mentioned in a former paper that Governor Clark on his arrival at Prairie du Chien, found concealed a trunk of letters &c. belonging to Dickson,* among the papers are his journal of presents to the Indians. From which we copy the following:

August 2d, 1813.

*Arrived from below, a few Wine-bags, with a scalp. Gave them 5 carrots of tobacco, 6 lbs. powder, 6 lb. ball.

*Dickson in his letters entitled himself Agent and Superintendent to the Western Nations!

Extract of a letter from an officer to the Editors of the Buffalo Gazette, dated Fort Erie, July 31, 1814.

"I have this moment seen your extra of July 28, giving an account of the Battle at Bridgewater, in which Capt. Towson's company of artillery is the only one mentioned.

"It is due to Major Hindman's battalion, to state that he advanced with the first brigade. When the action commenced, he returned to camp and brought up Capt. Biddle and Ritchie's companies to its support. It is to be regretted, that the enemy's position did not permit our artillery to be as destructive as his; but any credit it may deserve should be shared by the companies mentioned.

"Capt. Ritchie was killed, and Capt. Biddle was twice wounded.

The above appears to be published in the Buffalo Gazette, by way of note to a former extra, which you no doubt have published. The following article from the same paper has not as yet been published in this place.

Extract of Brigade Orders, dated Camp at Erie, July 28, 1814.

"To the field officers of the 1st and 2nd regt. Lieut. Col. Nicholas and Maj. Brooke, the Brigadier returns his thanks for their gallant conduct, particularly to the latter for his activity in rallying his troops.—To Col. Miller of the 2d regt., he returns more than his thanks. He deserves the gratitude and approbation of the nation; never was an enterprise more heroically executed—never was the valor of a veteran more proudly displayed. The Brigadier General was satisfied with the conduct of his staff, Lieutenant M'Donald of the 10th and Lieut. Clark of the 11th.

"The officers of the brigade have to mourn the loss of Major M'Farlane of the 2d, and Lieut. Bigelow of the 21st regt.; they died on that field where a soldier should

part to perish, gallantly leading and animating their men."

(Signed)

E. W. RIPLEY.

Brig. Gen. Comdg 2d Brigade."

The army remains at Fort Erie. That place by great exertions has been rendered very strong.

The enemy has advanced from Chippewa, and have taken a position near Frenchman's creek, about 4 miles below Fort Erie.

A battalion of riflemen has arrived at Buffalo from Sackett's Harbor.

There are several rumours respecting the arrival of our fleet near Fort George.

A British Indian was detected on Sunday last in the village of Buffalo as a spy. On being examined he confessed his crime, and was immediately executed by our Indians.

I subscribe a letter from Sackett's Harbor written by an intimate friend of mine, to a gentleman in this city.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, to his friend in Albany, dated

"Sackett's Harbor, Aug. 3.

"A Mr. Shumaker, who was last summer a prisoner to the British, had, a few days since, the command of a boat bound from Oswego to this place, loaded with provisions for the army. Yesterday off Stoney Point he was attacked by a British barge, commanded by a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy with ten men, and after making all the resistance in his power was compelled to surrender. The Lieutenant, after taking possession of the prize, sent all his men to join another boat's crew, except four which he deemed sufficient to secure her.

Mr. Shumaker, not much pleased with the idea of being a second time prisoner to the British, formed the desperate resolution which was no less daring and intrepid than it was ultimately glorious and successful.

Walking the deck with the Lieutenant, without any preconcert with his brother and a Mr. Sergeant, who were captured with him, watched his opportunity, threw the lieutenant overboard, and snatching up a stone, knocked down a sailor with it, then calling on his comrades for assistance, had the satisfaction to find himself the sole commander of his boat again.

Mr. S. and his brave associates, however, in effecting their deliverance, were severely wounded—one of his hands nearly cut off, and another received a dangerous wound in his head, by a heavy sabre. But another British barge, which lay a little distance, discovering the sudden transfer of command, pushed down upon them, and obliged Mr. S. with his comrades to abandon his boat and take to a gig which had accompanied the enemy's barge, and make their way for Sackett's Harbor, where they arrived in safety.

—

From the New-York Spectator.

DODWELL COUNTY, Aug. 1.

Messrs. Lewis & Hall,

James Graham was executed at Delhi on the 29th ult. pursuant to the sentence of the Circuit Court,

for the murder of Hugh Cameron & Alexander M'Gillavray, on the evening of the 24th of July, 1813.

The evidence produced on the trial of this man was altogether of a presumptive nature; but so powerful as to leave no doubt whatever of his guilt.

It was proved by several witnesses, that he had threatened to murder these two men; that he went with them from the raising of a barn, the evening the murder was committed, through a foot-path, where their bodies were found—by means of a shower which had fallen before they started; their tracks were visible—and the very spot was discovered, in Graham's own land, from which he had taken the fatal club. A shirt and frock were found in Graham's house stained with blood.

The criminal had uniformly declared his innocence. As this appeared to have been done under the expectation that he would be reprieved, hopes were entertained that he would make some confession, at the place of execution; but, with his dying breath, he pleaded in the most solemn manner, Not guilty.

Treasury Office, Annapolis, July 24,
1814.

\$150,000 wanted on Loan

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Maryland passed a resolution at their May Session, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the words following to wit:

MAY SESSION, 1813.
Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms, and at such periods, as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof; Provided always, That in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum.

And whereas, the Executive of Maryland have authorised and directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to borrow, in behalf of the State of Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the provisions contained in the above recited resolution.

BE IT KNOWN, That the undersigned Treasurer of the Western Shore will receive on loan, in behalf of the State aforesaid, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole \$ 150,000, upon the terms and conditions specified in the said resolution.

B. HARWOOD.

N. B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, of Baltimore; the Star and Monitor at Easton; Bargis' Republican, and Frederick-Town Herald, at Frederick-town; are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for four weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

The subscriber is authorised to dispose of at private sale, all that tract of land, formerly the property of Richard Chew, and lately of John Muir, Esq. deceased, consisting of 1093 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forms the mouth of Herring Bay; twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the City of Washington. This land is rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasture, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land. The situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the Bay, a good harbour, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water, and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same by applying to Dr. Richard T. Hall, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

S. SAMUEL MAYNARD, Atty.
in fact for John Murray.
July 14, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight, likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went off with a straw hat, a country round-about striped jacket and trowsers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gaol, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood; or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed, that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroe, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Careaud.

WM. BROGDEN.

June 23, 1814.

Blank Bonds, Declarations

on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.

April 7.

ADDRESS

of the Bible Society to the citizens of Prince George's County.

BRITISH.

Among the various efforts which have been made in these "latter days" to ameliorate the condition of man; to soften the asperities of his nature; to make him acquainted with the duties which he owes to God, his country, and to himself; and to render him in every situation an estimable member of society; we know of none so well calculated to produce such desirable effects as the diffusion of religious knowledge through all classes of men.—It is only "the knowledge and love of God, shed abroad in our hearts," that can correct the evil propensities of our nature—it is "the fear and admonition of the Lord" which can pluck from the soul the envenomed "sting of death," and restore it to the favour of God.

But how are the poor and the needy the ignorant and the penniless, to obtain this religious knowledge? Some of them, it is true, have churches to go to, and there we are persuaded they have the pure word of God preached to them,—but alas! this will do little good unless they have the word of God at home also.—It is, brethren, that they may obtain this invaluable blessing, that we now take the liberty to address you.

We have seen with joy and exultation, the wonderful success which has uniformly crowned the efforts of bible societies in Europe and America, to promote this great object; and we, wishing to be humble participants with them in the happiness of doing good to our fellow creatures, have formed ourselves into a society, denominated "The Bible Society of Prince George's County." In this association the object is twofold—First, to circulate the scriptures among the poor in Prince George's county; and next, to assist other Bible Societies in dispensing the word of Life to those who are "ready to perish" throughout the world.—An object surely of immense importance; an object embracing the most precious of all charities, charity to the immortal soul.

—In such an object all may, all ought, and we trust all will unite.—There is nothing in it calculated to excite in the smallest degree party spirit and animosity, for an article in the constitution expressly provides, that the bibles to be distributed by them shall be without notes or comments of any description whatever.—All are therefore earnestly requested to engage in this "labour of love"—If even a cup of cold water, given to a disciple in the name of Christ, is not without its reward, what reward may not be expected to follow the distribution of the word of life?

Brothers, "he that succoureth the poor longeth unto the Lord."—Come then, "cast your bread upon the waters and ye shall find it after many days."

A subscription of only one dollar and a quarter is required from those who wish to become members of this society, and another of one dollar and a quarter annually thereafter. A donation of twenty dollars, and upwards, within three years, gives the privilege of membership for life.

As it is desirable, however, that the benefits resulting from the association should be as promptly and extensively felt as possible, it is hoped that those who subscribe will be liberal, as the Lord hath prospered them.—We pray you, brethren, to aid the views of this society. Each of the managers is authorised to obtain subscriptions.

By order of the board,
RICH'D. W. WEST, Secy.

The following gentlemen are managers of the society for the present year.
The Right Rev.

Dr. Thos. Jno. Claggett, President,
Rev. Wm. L. Gibson, Vice President,
Jno. R. Magruder, Treasurer,
Richard W. West, Secretary,
John Hodges of Thos.

Edmund Key,
Truman Tyler,
John J. Donaldson,
Samuel Claggett,
Samuel Ogle,
Francis Magruder,
Clement Brooke,
Aquila Beall,
Charles Eversfield,
William Hobbs,
Benjamin Odell,
John C. Herbert,
Richard T. Lovendes,
Col. Thomas Bowie,
Daniel Clarke,
Wm. Marbury.

July 21, 1814.

Editors who wish success to the views of the Society will please publish the above as often as they can with convenience.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S STORE,
and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, 21 from Baltimore, and three from the navigable water of Severn river. The soil is suited to clover and plaster. There is on the premises a dwelling house, and other out houses, with garden and orchard. This property has the advantage of having a great portion of fine wood & valuable timber, with between 20 and 30 acres of meadow. A more minute description is not necessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the same, and know the terms, which will be found accommodating, by application to the subscriber, living within 2 miles of said land.

Henry Woodward

August 4, 1814.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale in the town of Port Tobacco, in Charles county, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

A valuable tract of land called West Hatton, containing 500 acres, lying on Wicomico river in the said county, about six miles below Allen's Fresh.

The land is level and very rich, and has thereon a tolerable good dwelling house and out-houses.

The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco, and there is a convenient landing from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river. The situation is healthy, and fish and fowl in their season may be procured in great abundance.

Also will be exposed to sale at the same time and place, part of a tract of woodland called Hard Bargain, otherwise called Wicomico Fields, containing forty-two and an half acres. This land lies contiguous to West Hatton, and will be sold either separate, or with that tract, as may best accommodate purchasers.

First, to circulate the scriptures among the poor in Prince George's county; and next, to assist other Bible Societies in dispensing the word of Life to those who are "ready to perish" throughout the world.—An object surely of immense importance; an object embracing the most precious of all charities, charity to the immortal soul.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXI.

ANNAPOLES, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1814.

No. 311.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

ADDRESS.

Of the Committee of the Citizens of Boston to the Dutch Minister, and his Answer.

To his Excellency Mr. CHANGUION, Minister from His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, &c. &c.

The undersigned, appointed a committee by their fellow citizens, the inhabitants of Boston, in their behalf, and for themselves, offer to your excellency their congratulations on your arrival in the United States.

They view this gratifying event, as among the earliest fruits of that happy and stupendous revolution in politics, which has emancipated the nations of the christian world from the desolating and demoralizing effects of an overwhelming and remorseless ambition, which knew no law, save its own gratification, and no limit but universal subjection.

In approaching your excellency, the committee address you with great satisfaction, as the minister of a country so justly famed for its inextinguishable love of liberty, bravery in arms, attachment to commerce, and unrivaled industry, restored from the requisitions and persecutions of an impious, and iron hearted despotism to the enjoyment of its legitimate rights, and to the mild government of a successor of the patriotic princes of the illustrious house of Orange; and as the representatives of a nation, between whom and the U. States, no relations have hitherto existed, and the committee sincerely hope none ever may exist, other than those of reciprocal interest, amity and respect.

The committee also beg leave, respectfully to offer to your excellency their best wishes that your residence in the United States may be made acceptable to yourself, and mutually beneficial to both countries; and the tornado having spent its fury, and the return of peace having dissipated the vile systems of usurpation, extortion, profusion, and blood, which for more than twenty years have overshadowed, oppressed, and deluged the continent of Europe; they express their most earnest desire, that its benign influence may reach across the Atlantic, and that the spirit of moderation, magnanimity and disinterestedness which is there now so happily exemplified, may be extended to the U. States; so that all the nations of the civilized world may form but one family, united in those bonds of peace and friendship, which regarding the equal rights of all, and leaving to the several members nothing but sentiments of respect, fellowship, and good will towards each other, shall, for unnumbered years to come, secure to them, the absence of war and rapine, the liberal intercourse of commerce, and the blessings of rational liberty.

The undersigned avail themselves of the occasion which has elicited the expression of these sentiments, to make known the pleasure it would individually afford them, to manifest every civility and attention which might be rendered grateful to you, and in behalf of their fellow townsmen and themselves, they unite to their congratulations, on the safe arrival of your excellency's assurance of the high degree of consideration they cherish for the very respectable nation you represent, and for yourself, both personally and personally, and with which, they have the honor to be, your excellency's most respectful and most obedient servants.

JOHN C. JONES,
JAMES LLOYD,
JOHN PHILIPS,
SAMUEL DEXTER,
DAHL SARGENT,
ARTEMAS WARD,
JOSEPH HALL.

Boston, August 1, 1814.

THE ANSWER.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, Sovereign of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, to the Government of the United States of America.

To the Chairman and Gentlemen Committee of the City of Boston.

Gentlemen,

The unanimous and affectionate expression of sentiments of good will which the inhabitants of Boston have given me by their friendly reception has made the most lively and deep impression on my mind. It proves to me, gentlemen, that you retain the interesting recollection of the relations which formerly connected our two countries. These

relations, interrupted for a lapse of years—during which, under a government of oppression, all industry and all commerce were condemned to inaction, are now about to be revived. I am confident, that the Dutch nation, at an epoch when she is reanimated by the restoration of her ancient independence, and regenerated under the liberal and paternal government of the princes of the illustrious house of Orange, will more than ever cherish those ancient institutions & those maxims of public faith which the nations of the world have constantly recognised in her, and by which she will continue to offer the most certain pledge of the stability of those relations, which it will give me pleasure to see renewed with the American nation.

In expressing to you, gentlemen, my personal sensibility at the affectionate reception with which I have been honoured by all the inhabitants of your city, civil and military, I beg you to be assured, that I shall seize the first opportunity which may offer to make my sovereign acquainted with a transaction, the particulars of which I am confident will give him great pleasure.

Accept Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the assurance of the sentiments of respect, with which I have the honour to be,
Your very humble and
Obedient servant,
F. D. CHANGUION.
Boston, 2d August, 1814.
The Hon. J. C. Jones, Esq.
Chairman of the Committee,
&c. Boston.

INDIAN NEWS.

CHILLICOTHE, JULY 23.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

By the express who arrived here on Wednesday last direct from Greenville, we are informed that the treaty is nearly concluded with the Indians by our commissioners; that they were favourably disposed to the United States, and that a tribe had taken up the hatchet, determined to embark their lives & fortunes with us.

NASHVILLE, (TEN.) JULY 14.

THE GREEKS.

The rider that brought in the Natchez mail states, that about 8 days ago a party of Choctaw Indians came to where several Red Stick Creek Indians were; the former killed 5 and took 15 prisoners, and were met by the rider going home with their prisoners. The engagement was on the waters of Bear Creek. We have learnt that several hundred of the deluded followers of the prophet have surrendered themselves at our military posts, and are fed by order of the government. The supplies are charged to their account and will become matter of arrangement whenever a treaty shall be held.

Josiah Francis and McQueen are at Appalatchicola hankering about the British troops. To a considerable number of Seminoles, who had collected to receive British presents, the former said,

We have brought our difficulties on ourselves without advice from any one. The old chief need not expect we will be given up. We have lost our country and deserted to the sea, where we will fight until we are all destroyed, we are collected and find a few more than

1000 warriors, and mean to form our settlement on Chocorahatchee. A messenger sent by Col. Hawking to Hamby, has been recently murdered by Sandy Durant.

Col. Pearson who was ordered to descend the Alabama, in pursuit of the remaining hostile Indians, has returned to Fort Jackson with 400 of them prisoners, they were taken without the least opposition—only one gun was fired.

When all the accounts in this paper are only considered, apprehension will be felt that another bloody campaign will be necessary before we can depend upon Creek profession. We make no other calculation than that many valuable lives will be lost before a permanent peace will be made; the scalping, savage practice of revenge, will be felt by many worthy families on the Mississippi and Georgia frontiers; our own is separated from them by an Indian country.

HORRID BUTCHERY!

Mr. Jesse Manly has just arrived in town from the mouth of Duck River, by the way of Nashville. Mr. Manly was the bearer of information to Gov. Blount, of another horrid massacre on the Tennessee, about one mile from Reynoldsborough in the county of Humphrey's. Our informant is a man of truth; he saw the dead bodies of Josse Johnston, his wife and three of their children. Mr. Manly learned the particulars from Mr. Johnston's little daughter, who fortunately made her escape. She states, that the Indians made their appearance about 10 or 12 o'clock on Saturday night, 2d inst. murdered her father and took away her mother and the three children, when she made her escape to Reynoldsborough.

The inhabitants immediately collected, and early in the morning, repaired to the place; found the Indians had taken the captives to the river, and mangled them in the most horrid manner, and then made their escape. Col. Gorman with 60 or 70 men, we are informed crossed on Sunday in pursuit of them.

Citizens be on the alert, nor think of peace until the enemies of our country shall be silenced and the avowed enemies of humanity shall be exterminated!!!

MILLEDGEVILLE, JULY 22.

From the following intelligence, communicated by Col. Hawkins to our executive, it will obviously appear, that it is the design of the enemy to renew the Creek war, and to bring the Big Warrior and his followers into the measure, the information is from a source entitled to the fullest credit.

Bay St. Louis, June 17, 1814.

"On the 8th inst. the schr. Captain, Tender to the British frigate Orpheus, Capt. Pigot, arrived at this place with information that he had just landed 5000 stand of arms, and cartridges in proportion, for the supply of the Indians at Appalatchicola, where he left the frigate Orpheus landing on St. George's island 300 and odd troops, a colonel and nine commissioned officers, where they intended erecting a fortification, and which was actually commenced. Couriers were daily going to and from Appalatchicola from Pensacola, reporting the actual arrival of the said vessels, and that they had landed 32,000 stands of arms and cartridges in proportion. A store has been erected for the reception of said arms and ammunition. Report of couriers has been sent to the Big Warrior, holding out inducements and propositions for his taking an interest in the war party. The Big Warrior, as was reported, replied, that he had been so often deceived in their engagements, that he could no longer place reliance in words—that he must have further proofs of their sincerity, before he could place any reliance in their professions, or listen in any way to their entreaties.

Despatches have been sent by express to Mobile, Pensacola, and Fort Clinch.

Extract of a letter from Col. Hawkins to his Excellency the Governor, dated Creek Agency, 19th July, 1814.

"I am on my way to Fort Jackson there, who

was appointed the 1st of August for a general meeting of the chiefs of the hostile Creeks who have submitted, in order to make arrangements with them in conformity with his instructions.

"I examined a runner from three British officers at the stores of John Forbes, & Co. on Appalatchicola to the chiefs of Guassetan and Coweta, sent expressly to invite them down to receive a supply of arms & ammunition. He says all the Indians below and near the line have been supplied.

The enemy has advanced from Chippewa, and have taken a position near Frenchman's creek, about 6 miles below Fort Erie.

A battalion of riflemen has arrived at Buffalo from Sackett's Harbor.

There are several rumours respecting the arrival of our fleet near Fort George.

A British Indian was detected on Sunday last in the village of Buffalo as a spy. On being examined he confessed his crime, and was immediately executed by our Indians.

I subjoin a letter from Sackett's Harbor written by an intimate friend of mine, to a gentleman in this city."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, to his friend in Albany, dated

"Sackett's Harbor, Aug. 3.

"A Mr. Shumaker, who was last summer a prisoner to the British, had, a few days since, the command of a boat bound from Oswego to this place, loaded with provisions for the army. Yesterday at Stony Point he was attacked by a British barge, commanded by a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy with ten men, and after making all the resistance in his power was compelled to surrender. The Lieut. after taking possession of the prize, sent all his men to join another boat's crew, except four which he deemed sufficient to secure her. Mr. Shumaker, not much pleased with the idea of being a second time prisoner to the British, formed the desperate resolution which was no less daring and intrepid than it was ultimately glorious and successful.

Walking the deck with the Lieutenant, without any preconcert with his brother and a Mr. Sergeant, who were captured with him, watching his opportunity, threw the Lieut. overboard, and snatching up a stone, knocked down a sailor with it, then calling on his comrades for assistance, had the satisfaction to find himself the sole commander of his boat again. Mr. S. and his brave associates, however, in effecting their deliverance, were severely wounded—one of them having one of his hands nearly cut off, and another received a dangerous wound in his head, by a heavy sabre. But another British barge, which lay a little distance, discovering the sudden transfer of command, pushed down upon them, and obliged Mr. S. with his comrades to abandon his boat and take to a gig which had accompanied the enemy's barge, and make their way for Sackett's Harbor, where they arrived in safety."

ST. LOUIS, July 9.

We mentioned in a former paper that Governor Clark on his arrival at Prairie du Chien, found concealed a trunk of letters &c. belonging to Dickson,* among the papers are his journal of presents to the Indians. From which we copy the following:

August 2d, 1813.

Arrived from below, a few Win-

bagoes, with a scalp. Gave them 5

carrots of tobacco, 6 lbs. powder,

6 lb. ball.

* Dickson in his letters entitled himself Agent and Superintendent to the Western Nations!

MILLEDGEVILLE, JULY 22.

From the following intelligence, communicated by Col. Hawkins to our executive, it will obviously appear, that it is the design of the enemy to renew the Creek war, and to bring the Big Warrior and his followers into the measure, the information is from a source entitled to the fullest credit.

Bay St. Louis, June 17, 1814.

"On the 8th inst. the schr. Captain, Tender to the British frigate Orpheus, Capt. Pigot, arrived at this place with information that he had just landed 5000 stand of arms, and cartridges in proportion, for the supply of the Indians at Appalatchicola, where he left the frigate Orpheus landing on St. George's island 300 and odd troops, a colonel and nine commissioned officers, where they intended erecting a fortification, and which was actually commenced. Couriers were daily going to and from Appalatchicola from Pensacola, reporting the actual arrival of the said vessels, and that they had landed 32,000 stands of arms and cartridges in proportion. A store has been erected for the reception of said arms and ammunition. Report of couriers has been sent to the Big Warrior, holding out inducements and propositions for his taking an interest in the war party. The Big Warrior, as was reported, replied, that he had been so often deceived in their engagements, that he could no longer place reliance in words—that he must have further proofs of their sincerity, before he could place any reliance in their professions, or listen in any way to their entreaties.

Despatches have been sent by express to Mobile, Pensacola, and Fort Clinch.

Extract of a letter from Col. Hawkins to his Excellency the Governor, dated Creek Agency, 19th July, 1814.

"I am on my way to Fort Jackson there, who

was appointed the 1st of August for a general meeting of the chiefs of the hostile Creeks who have submitted, in order to make arrangements with them in conformity with his instructions.

"I examined a runner from three British officers at the stores of John Forbes, & Co. on Appalatchicola to the chiefs of Guassetan and Coweta, sent expressly to invite them down to receive a supply of arms & ammunition. He says all the Indians below and near the line have been supplied.

The enemy has advanced from Chippewa, and have taken a position near Frenchman's creek, about 6 miles below Fort Erie.

A battalion of riflemen has arrived at Buffalo from Sackett's Harbor.

There are several rumours respecting the arrival of our fleet near Fort George.

A British Indian was detected on Sunday last in the village of Buffalo as a spy. On being examined he confessed his crime, and was immediately executed by our Indians.

I subjoin a letter from Sackett's Harbor written by an intimate friend of mine, to a gentleman in this city."

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If ever a murder had been committed, it would be committed this day.

Gospel ministers of every denomination in the country, attended him to the place of execution. They had visited him in prison with the utmost assiduity, and excited among their people a powerful desire and earnest prayer to God in behalf of the unbelieving impenitent sinner. The nature of the impression which appears to have been produced on the minds of many, ought to be considered as a proof that they have not laboured in this case in vain. Much praise is due to the sheriff of the county, whose endeavours to render public justice awful and impressive, were combined with the most tender compassion for the spiritual interests of the criminals.

Fears having been entertained that a mob might prevent part of the sentence of the law from being put in execution, the militia were called out under the command of Major Fred. Foote, and good order was preserved.

After the criminal had hung the usual time, his body was delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

Graham was a native of Ireland, about 46 or 47 years of age, and had been in this country about 25 years. During this time he has lived in different parts of the state.

BOSTON, AUG. 8.

CHAMPLAIN FRONTIERS.

On the 4th inst. all the troops at Plattsburg left that place to join the main body of General Izard's army near Oldstown. When they are united, this army will probably consist of 8 or 9000 men. The British have an army in front of it, of equal or superior strength, and they can unite with it the reinforcements from Europe, almost immediately on their arrival. A sanguinary battle is daily expected in this quarter. Reinforcements from different parts of the U. S. are continually on their march to Plattsburg, whence they are removed to head-quarters.

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 12.

A friend has favoured us with the perusal of a letter dated Kinsale, Aug. 7, which states that the enemy came up to Kinsale on the 3d, and destroyed all the buildings and vessels at that place, except one schr. and a whale boat, which they carried off. They also destroyed every vessel inside the mouth of Yeocomico. They were opposed in their landing by Capt. Henderson's company of militia, which was finally obliged to retreat after having one man killed. Several dead bodies of the enemy have floated ashore since the engagement. The enemy's fleet got under way on the 5th and proceeded down as far as Cone.

After the above was put in type we were politely favoured with the following extract of another letter dated

Kinsale, 8th August.

"Seven ships, 2 brigs and 15 tenders, exclusive of barges, are off this place. They do not confine themselves to their element, the water, but go in the country. They have been ten miles up in the forest, have burnt and destroyed almost every house in the way and about the river—Mr. Henderson's store and all his houses within 5 miles of Farnham church are in ashes. Kinsale and all the houses with the ware-house and all the tobacco in it (yours with the rest) are this moment in ashes. Yesterday they were up and burnt a number of houses in their route. They went within one mile of Northumberland Court-House. I have this moment returned from viewing the fleet, which from the passing of barges, shew a disposition to land in Yeocomico neck. We are all here in the utmost confusion; houses and farms deserted, women & children living in tents in the woods. Every one has either deserted his house in the neighbourhood of the water, or is in the militia, and we have a considerable good force too. Gen. Parker escaped narrowly: he is not in command here; he was reconnoitring, when a party in the forest woods let slip at him having cut him off—his horse in leaping the fence fell; but the general escaped, with a wound in the hand and another in his thigh. He is yet up and going about with the army, his wounds being slight."

Since writing the above another ship has joined the fleet at present here."

WASHINGTON, AUG. 12.

There was no mail received from Buffalo yesterday by the express. It is stated that the rider on the

same stage of the line has disappeared in what manner not known, and no trace has been discovered of him or the mail. It is owing to this circumstance probably, that we have received no further report of Gen. Brown's late battle.

Letters as late as the 5th instant have, however, been received from Presqu' Isle, through which we derive the following intelligence:

Erie (Penn.) Aug. 5.

This moment the captain of a small trading vessel, which sailed from Buffalo at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, came on shore. He conveys the information of an attack on Fort Erie by the British and adas, that after heavy cannonading for 3 hours the enemy were repulsed at all points and left the ground before night; no damages sustained on our part—that of the enemy not known. Two soldiers who crossed to Buffalo after the action, stated that "the enemy were cut to pieces—driven at all points, and our troops in the highest spirits." It was generally believed the attack was supported by nearly the whole force of the enemy on the peninsula."

[Nat. Int'l.]

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12.
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

New-London, Aug. 10.

SIR,

The enemy's squadron on this station consisting of three ships of the line, three frigates, a sloop of war, two brigs, and two or three smaller vessels is commanded by Ad. Cochrane—they were anchored off Gardner's Island, until yesterday morning, when a party consisting of 1 74, 2 frigates, a sloop of war, and a brig, proceeded into Stonington harbour and demanded the surrender of the town. The demand was promptly rejected. The enemy commenced a heavy cannonading upon the town; and the inhabitants, and the militia who had collected from the neighbouring towns, with great spirit, returned the compliment. The contest continued four or five hours, when the enemy withdrew. It was stated that the brig was much injured; and one letter, we understand, states, that she sunk while attempting to leave the harbour.

We have been obligingly favoured with the following extract, which contains the latest advices from that region, and which we have no doubt is substantially correct:

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated August 10, 1814.

"I wrote you last mail that the British were in considerable force in Long-Island Sound. Yesterday 3 ships and a brig moved off Stonington, and it is said demanded a surrender of the place or an agreement that no opposition should be made to their destroying the shipping under the penalty of the town being laid in ashes. The proposition was promptly rejected. An express arrived here about 8 o'clock with this information. About 9 o'clock the firing commenced with rockets and bombs, and continued until 1. It commenced again at 5 or 6 this morning, and was kept up from the brig until 9 or 10, when she hauled off, as is said, much injured. It is also said that the buildings in the town are much injured, though none of them are destroyed."

Another Correspondent at New-London, says,

"Com. Hardy sent in a flag to demand the surrender of the fort and town in half an hour, or he would destroy the town. The commander of the little garrison returned an answer to the commodore, 'that he would not give it up so long as he had a man to fire a gun; he had not got Eastport to deal with.' They sent over at one or two in the morning for ammunition, as they had but a few rounds left."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Evening Post, dated N. London, Aug. 10.

"The country here is much alarmed—The militia are marching, a brigade having been ordered immediately to this place. I saw some of the companies—they appeared to be in high spirits, and determined to defend the land of steady habits to the last. I heard the guns throughout last night. It was the bombardment of Stonington; they continued to echo through the woods till 8 o'clock this morning. I saw a gentleman who came from Stonington who informs me that the people at Stonington had made a gallant defence. The force of the enemy is 1 74, 2 frigates and a brig—The enemy threw many hundred rockets, most of them over reached the town, but some of them set fire to the

houses which were much damaged. 2 killed, and 6 or 7 wounded, among whom were Capt. Hamilton, and Lt. McLoosh, dangerously; and Lieut. Wadsworth, severely.

In this action, Major Morgan & his corps, have covered themselves with honour. The major has been joined by Captain Birdsell with 150 riflemen since the action.

The enemy having been disappointed in gaining Buffalo, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, made a movement on our position at Fort Erie. They opened a fire on the fort, from a large piece of artillery placed on the point about a mile below, which was answered from the fort and a schr. in the harbour. The enemy attacked our piquets with a large force, and marched into the open ground in the rear of the fort, and commenced a heavy fire of musketry which was warmly returned, and a brisk discharge from several pieces of artillery, soon compelled him to retreat in great confusion, leaving vast numbers of their dead on the field, and several hundred prisoners, together with a six pounder, a 5 1/2 inch mortar, and two tumbrils, in our possession.

Their loss in this obstinate and sanguinary contest is estimated at between 12 and 1500 men, whilst ours does not amount to half that number.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond is slightly wounded in the neck; Maj. Gen. Rail, being severely wounded in the arm, was proceeding, attended by Capt. Loring, to the van, when both unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands. Lieut. Col. Morrison is slightly wounded.

The conduct of the troops, both regulars & militia, is spoken of in the highest terms of admiration, for their coolness and intrepidity in the most trying situations.

The enemy on the 27th had retired across the Chippewa, towards Fort Erie, pursued by the militia and Indians, having previously burnt Streets Mills, and destroyed the bridge over that river.

Reinforcements were rapidly advancing to the right division, and the left wing of Vandale's regiment would join it about the 26th.

Marched towards Chippewa, and finding himself closely pressed by the advance of the right division under Maj. Gen. Rail, consisting of 1800 men, exclusive of Indians, attacked at 6 o'clock in the evening, with his whole force this small body of our troops, which maintained its unequal contest with the most determined and desperate bravery until 9—at this time being reinforced by the 103d regt. and a detachment from the Royals and King's not exceeding 1200 men, the conflict was continued with unabated spirit on both sides until past midnight, when the enemy was compelled to retreat precipitately, leaving vast numbers of their dead on the field, and several hundred prisoners, together with a six pounder, a 5 1/2 inch mortar, and two tumbrils, in our possession.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.
A Volunteer corps of between 60 and 70 Dragoons, from Frederick and Washington counties, under the command of Major Cook, passed through this city yesterday to the rendezvous at Bladensburg. They were well mounted and equipped, and form a part of the troops called out for the defence of this district and the country below. A detachment of about 300 men, under Col. Gettins, from Montgomery county, have likewise reached Bladensburg, where a large, and we trust efficient, force will soon be assembled.

[Nat. Int'l.]

An Overseer Wanted.

To superintend a large establishment, distant from Baltimore 16 miles. To a person well acquainted with the management of hands and teams, the highest wages will be given. No person need apply who has not been engaged in conducting business on a scale somewhat large, and who can bring testimonials of a good character.

Charles Waters.

P. S. Letters addressed to the subscriber, by way of Baltimore, proposing terms, will be immediately answered.

August 14, 1814.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Anne-Ardel county, hath obtained from the probate court of Anne-Ardel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Owings, late of Anne-Ardel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22 day of August 1814.

Hannah Owings, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Anne-Ardel county, hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Hopkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

Hannah Hopkins, Adm'r.

August 14.

To be Sold,

At public sale, on Tuesday the 18th September next, at James Hunter's tavern, in Annapolis, for cash,

Free Negro Men and one Woman.

The men are valuable plantation hand, and two of them good oxiers and waiters; the woman brought up to household work, and nursing children. The above slaves are sold to satisfy two mortgages from William Whetzel to Thomas Monroe, and to Burton Whetzel, assignee of Lewis Duvall.

John Randall, Trustee.

August 6, 1814.

ADJOURNED.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Ardel county have adjourned the court until the second Monday of September next, for the purpose of ap-

peals, &c.

By order H. S. Hall, Clerk.

C. T. A. C.

August 4, 1814.

MARYLAND GAZETTE
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY

We are authorised to state
ARCHIBALD DODGE, will
date to represent Anne Ar-

in the next General Assem-

August 11, 1814.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN,
POTOMAC CITY

John Stewart, Richard

Edward Griffith, John

Rosa CAROLINE

Col. Wm. Potter, John

Matthew Driver, John

FOR TALBOT,
Ed. N. Hambleton, John

Jacob Caldwell, John

FOR WORCESTER,
E. K. Wilson, John

T. N. Williams, John

FOR ALLEGRAH,
Wm. Mahon, John

Wm. Hilleary, John

FOR FREDERICK,
Jno. H. Thomas, John

Col. Jno. Thomas, John

FOR QUEEN ANN,
Gideon Emory, John

Wm. Cornish, John

Our County E-

Whilst in every other state federalism discloses a rater, in its bold, pr-

manly opposition to the

turbulence of democra-

regret, that in this cou-

ter to have been won-

successful opposition,

and indifferent by de-

fection, by a most crimi-

nal question is daily aske-

d an opposition in the cou-

whose duty it is answe-

democratic candidate

without opposition, to b-

legates, a heavy respon-

someness. Did not the

year's election shew,

the resolution of the peo-

ple, who were awak-

ened from their slum-

bership, to elect a

representative of the

people, who were

not satisfied with the

existing government?

Was it not the

future triumph of

the future contest to

cease new circumstances co-

in time most peculiarly

opposition should be

digested, discordant,

like that of 1812, wh-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORN. 15. 1814.

We are authorized to state, that Dr. Archibald Drexel, will be a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly.

August 11, 1814.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

John Stewart, Richard Tootell,

Edward Griffith, John W. LeCompte,

FOR CAROLINE.

Col. Wm. Potter, Wm. M. Donald,

Matthew Driver, Richard Hughest,

FOR TALBOT.

Ed. N. Hambleton, John Seth,

Jacob Caldwell, Alexander Hands,

FOR WORCESTER.

E. K. Wilson, L. Quinton,

T. N. Williams, R. J. H. Handy,

FOR ALLEGANY.

Wm. M. Mahon, Jess Tomlinson,

Wm. Hillory, Jacob Lantz,

FOR FREDERICK.

Jno. H. Thomas, Joshua Howard,

Col. Jno. Thomas, Joseph Toney, sen.

FOR QUEEN ANNE'S.

Gideon Emory, James Massey,

Wm. Carmichael, Richd. J. Harrison.

Our County Election.

Whilst in every other county in the state federalism discovers its true character, in its bold, persevering, and manly opposition to the swaggering turbulences of democracy, we can but regret, that in this country it seems either to have been worn down by unsuccessful opposition, rendered silent and indifferent by defeat, or nerveless by a most criminal inactivity.

The question is daily asked—Are we to have an opposition in this county? Let those whose duty it is answer it. Should the democratic candidates be permitted, without opposition, to be returned as delegates, a heavy responsibility will rest somewhere. Did not the result of the last year's election shew, that a great portion of the people of this county had awakened from their delusion. Was it not proof of the operation of a regenerating spirit? Was it not a promise of the future triumph of federalism? And yet, notwithstanding all this, any further contest is to cease when so many new circumstances conspire to produce a most favourable issue. The present time most peculiarly requires that an opposition should be made, not as ill-digested, discordant, sickly opposition, like that of 1812, when there was such a number of supernumerary volunteer candidates, that they elbowed each other out, but let those most competent to judge, select the four men who, in their opinion, are the best qualified to represent the federalism of the county; and every man who is steadfast in the faith will give them his support. An election too is to be held in this congressional district; in this election can you hope for success unless you bring forward also your county candidates.

By doing this you insure the activity of their personal and political friends; you animate the timid, the wavering, and the indolent, and you give system and concert to your opposition.

By pursuing a contrary course, you insure the defeat of your congressional candidate; and you desert and betray the citizens of Prince George's, who, confiding in your cordial co-operation, have shewn a degree of industry and zeal that should make you blush for your inactivity. As the friends of peace, you should make every honourable and constitutional exertion to restore peace to your bleeding country; as friends of the poor, you should be active in your endeavours to relieve the poorer class of agriculturists from those enormous exactions which take from them the little which the mildew & the rust have left them. How do you expect to obtain a peace? How do you expect to be relieved from the pressure of the taxes, unless you take every means to convince the people of the ruinous incapacity of themselves in power, unless you remove from your state and national legislatures the declared friends of war and taxation?

If you look to democracy, you look in vain; she is too relentless, too obstinate, to be convinced; too perverse to be patient. Perhaps you may hope for peace from the inability of the administration to carry on the war—this too is a vain hope; it fails in too exactly with the doctrine of the sage Mr. Shandy:

"War begets poverty; poverty begets peace." If this were the case, you would have had a peace long since, for what with the national calamities, and the national losses with which Mr. Madison has so copiously drained you, you are poor enough in all conscience for a peace of any kind.

No circumstance has lately occurred to induce us to believe that this war, which has been so destructive to the interests of our country, and harassing to many individuals who inhabit points exposed and vulnerable to the enemy, is drawing to a close. On the contrary,

almost every occurrence of a political nature tends to heighten the gloom which has long surrounded us. Politicians of almost every description have been fertile in conjectures relative to the call of Congress by the president, but nothing is yet known of the object he had in view which led to this act.

It is clear, as one reason, that he expected news of importance from Europe about the time of their meeting, and that he wished to be prepared to meet it, whatever its nature might be. It is all probability a short time will soon decide whether we are to be blessed by a return of peace, or afflicted by a continuance of the war. Except to a few, who have been accumulating fortune, while their fellow citizens have been made to drink deep of the cup of misery, peace would be hailed with unabated joy; but if we must have a continuance of war, the state we now enjoy is happiness compared with what we shall be made to suffer. Let every citizen be prepared for the worst, for the country may yet be compelled to assume an "armour and an attitude" for defensive operations, which were not even dreamt of by the most visionary of our legislators, when they precipitately launched us into this war. For our own preservation we may be called, "on" long, into the field, therefore it behoves every one who has the liberties of his country, or his own individual property at stake, to watch, with unceasing diligence, lest he may at some unguarded moment be taken by surprise.

For the Maryland Gazette.

No. II.—Concluded.

This rapid glance at the defenceless and unprotected situation in which Maryland was left for several months after the commencement of hostilities, and at the communications of the then executive, in which the wants of the state, of its armoury, and it may be of its treasury too, ought to have been disclosed, may serve to satisfy reasonable men that whatever might be the wishes of the president, it was not strange that the people were disposed to make some slight change in their state rulers. The war was declared by ourselves, and those who bro't it on, and brought the enemy to our doors, had abandoned the people to their fate. The people then could very readily believe, because they had the proof before their eyes, that whatever hirelings might say, such men were not the most fit in the world to be charged with the protection and defence of their families and homes. As was before stated, the enemy, early in the spring, entered our waters—a large majority of the counties of Maryland were exposed to their inroads, and they were within a few hours sail of the seat of government. The people alarmed, and begging for means of defence, which the zealous friends of the war had entirely omitted to provide; the whole of the public records in danger, and requiring to be moved to a place of safety; the militia, when called out, wanting to be furnished with provisions, and yet no money with which to purchase them; arms and ammunition, and every thing to be procured, without money to procure them. Now just at this time, and with all these difficulties to encounter, who would have thought, that if the old executive had been in power every thing would have been safe. It may be confidently asserted, that if others had taken up such a foolish notion, it was not entertained by those gentlemen themselves; whatever others might think and wish, they had then no desire to be in their old places, and would not have engaged to provide for the wants of the state more amply than their successors did.

The want of money alone, to feed the militia, would have required a call of the legislature, and this measure had become of indispensable necessity; yet obvious as this was, so soon as the proclamation was issued, a clamour was attempted to be excited, and the then executive would have been exposed to the most outrageous abuse, only it was unpopular to say that the legislature ought not to be convened, when, without convening them, the militia called into service, must have starved. The state could not be furnished with any thing like a show of defence, without legislative aid; yet there were among us men who did not wish that measure to be adopted, because they thought that if the people were left defenceless, and the enemy could be prevailed upon, or provoked, to pillage and lay waste those parts most exposed to them, (and which too happened to be federal) that this would excite a war-fever in the state, and unite all parties in the support of Mr. Madison, democracy, and the war. Besides the want of funds and military stores, the state suffered, and greatly suffered, for the want of good militia officers—men who possessed the confidence of the militia, and were fit to command them in the hour of danger. Now, no man will say, that we were blessed with an unreasonable number of officers of that description. No where could worse be found. The people were

trying out, that under such officers they could not fight, because in such cases they could not stand. It therefore became the duty of the executive to propose some suitable remedy for this evil; and it will be remembered, that besides recommending to the attention of the legislature the militia system generally, and speaking of its obvious defects, they urged the necessity at such a time of authorising the militia to form themselves into volunteer corps, to be commanded by officers of their own choice, & in whose skill & courage they would of course confide.

The propriety of such a law was most obvious; notwithstanding this, the bill was rejected by the democratic branch of the legislature. When the fate of this bill was ascertained, whatever others might have hoped and believed, it was my decided opinion, that the state could not be defended, that the militia would turn out with too much reluctance to afford a prompt and effectual security to places in danger of invasion, and that it would not have been in the power even of the old executive, with all its skill, firmness and experience, to digest any thing like a system of defence in Maryland. In place of volunteer corps, our senate proposed to build and officer at a most enormous expense, a batch of barges; *thrice to be built at the expense of the state, and when built, a tender of them to be made to the president of the United States.* It could not be matter of wonder that this plan was rejected. Every man of sense must have discovered, that such means of defence would have caused, instead of preventing, invasion; and besides being too burdensome for the finances of the state, would have greatly increased the sufferings and distresses of the people. We now know with absolute certainty, what would have been the consequences of the adoption of the barge plan. Our little *fatigula*, created at so much expense, would have brought the enemy to whatever part of the state it might have run for shelter, and instead of affording protection to the people, and exempting them from the fatigues and hardships of militia duty, would have caused the destruction of our property, the ruin of many of our citizens, and *moreover would have required the militia for its protection.* Yet what clamours we heard about the rejection of the barge bill, and how confidently we were told, that with some twelve or twenty barges, and *Captain Frazer to command them*, the houses and property of our citizens, (*federal citizens especially*) would have been secured against all danger of molestation and injury.

The recommendation of the Executive was then disregarded by the war-branch of the legislature; the system of defence which that department of the government proposed was refused, and it was left to the executive authority to provide, in the best manner it could, for the protection of the state. Money was now voted as well to feed and pay the militia, as to purchase arms, ordnance &c. Yes, those who approved of the war, when in power had taken no steps to provide the necessary means of defence, and a thing so essential in war as money, was not provided till after the war was declared. Who questions the wisdom of this policy? If preparation had been made in the war before it was declared, the expense would have been much less; arms, &c. might have been procured with much more facility, and transported to their proper destinations with less danger. It was the policy, however, of our democrats and war-men, to delay all preparation until the demand for all the necessary articles of war was so great as almost to put it out of the power of the Executive to procure them upon any terms, until the communication with other states, being interrupted, delays and losses must necessarily be incurred in the transportation of the articles, even when procured, the unavoidable consequence of which was, that arms, &c. which were wanted in the lower parts of the state, and which the declaration of hostilities should have found there, remained at Elkton or Freshwater, and must remain there until the one who chose to leave the water communication open, or some other mode of conveyance could be found. Moreover, to defray all this expence, money wanting to be borrowed, if it could be had, and it may readily be imagined how difficult it would be to effect a loan to any considerable extent if not attempted until after our named institutions had been compelled to spare almost all that they could well spare to meet the wants of the U. S. government. What an incal-

culable loss then has been sustained by the state, in consequence of the neglect to procure at a proper time the articles necessary in the defence. Yet the men who were guilty of this neglect of their duty, are the most worthy of the confidence of the people, and are the very men to prosecute this war with vigour. I do not understand that the Executive has been charged with any culpable remissness in procuring the arms and implements of war. It is understood, that so soon as money could be procured, contracts were entered into for the articles wanted, and a faithful agent was despatched to such places as were most likely to furnish them in order to purchase for the use of the state, whatever could be procured. That the militia was not furnished with arms &c. in proper time, was the fault of the war-party, because, when they ought to have been furnished, they were in power and ought to have furnished them. Whether a larger force ought to have been called out, may be made a question, and it is believed that in answer to this question it may be said, that every effort was used by the executive to bring out when necessary, whatever force could be efficient. But in regard to this question, and in order to prove how unnecessary it was that other men should have been in power in order to act with the greatest vigour, it may be well to observe, that by the militia laws of Maryland the commanding officers of brigades, &c. are invested with full power to call out the militia for the purpose of repelling invasion, and for that purpose may not only order out their whole brigade, but if necessary, may call upon other brigadiers to furnish them with an additional force. Connect with this, the notorious fact, that the commanding officers of every brigade in Maryland, in danger of invasion, was at that time a war-man, and had as much power, as the law could give him, to call for the force of the state to repel the enemy. If then, in any section of the state, the militia had not been called forth in sufficient force, the blame must have attached to the friends and approvers of the war. Yet what a prodigious clamour we had because there were not more militia in the field to oppose the enemy; and how the governor was abused because he did not blow them out of the water!

The enemy landed with a considerable force and took possession of Kent Island. Some saps-head on the eastern shore found out, that it was in the power of the governor, with the militia, to drive away the whole force, ships and all, although Gen. Chambers could not make them budge one step; and the governor was told to us, ought to be turned out of office, because he did not commence a most furious war with his militia against seven, fours, and the rest of the enemy's shipping. When, however, it was complained of, that the U. S. government had declared a war without affording protection to our citizens, it was immediately answered, who would expect that they could have a sufficient force every where to drive off the foe, and that it was unreasonable to suppose that any regular force without the aid of shipping, would be able to recover possession of Kent Island. Those who were so ready to believe that a few militia could accomplish the work, floundered and floundered as soon as it was asked why the regulars were not employed for the purpose. Just so those who complain that the state government did not make efforts utterly beyond its means, can justify in the general government an abuse of the means which it did possess—a neglect to afford protection to our own territory, while it was ordering away, from the neighbourhood of places invaded, a regular force, for the purpose of invading and subjugating Canada.

A MARYLANDER.

Postponement of Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Monday the 12th day of September next, on the premises.

A tract of land called Wood Lot, containing 38 acres, lying in Prince George's county. A House and Lot in Bladensburg; and a Lot of Ground in the City of Washington; late the property of Henry Bradford, deceased. Terms of sale, cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. On payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorized to convey.

James Boorman, Trustee.

July 14, 1814.

POSTSCRIPT.

We are frequently indebted to the Editor of the New-York Evening Post for his polite attention in forwarding us the latest intelligence received at his office, and beg him to receive our acknowledgments for the same. The following was received by last evening's mail, in a proof-sheet, from that office.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 15.

LATEST NEWS.

Arrived this forenoon the privateer schooner Syren, Chase, (late Stubbs) of Baltimore, from a cruise of 83 days in the English Channel. She brought in with her the British cutter Landrake, Capt. Lancaster, only 4 days out from Falmouth, (Eng.) when captured, bound to Gibraltar with despatches for the governor. From Capt. Lancaster we learn that he left Falmouth July 8th, and that before he left there five commissioners had been appointed to meet the five on our part, and had actually left England for Ghent. He added that an expectation of an immediate peace between the countries universally prevailed.

In the action between the Syren and the cutter, which lasted 1 hour, Capt. Stubbs who commanded the former was killed by a shot through the head, and his first lieutenant Mr. E. Allen by a shot through the body; one seaman was mortally wounded. The cutter had none killed, but 7 wounded.

On the 12th Aug. the Syren boarded the brig Doris, from Bengal, with 30 troops, prize to the Grampus.

Our readers will perceive that this intelligence is about 30 days later than before received; our last London dates being only to the 8th of June inclusive.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 15.

BY THE STEAM BOAT CAR OF NEPTUNE.

Albany, Aug. 12.

"It is reported by a gentleman just arrived from the seat of war, that Gen. Ripley was besieged in Fort Erie by an army of between 5 and 6000 men, and that Gen. Ripley's forces could not exceed 3000.

"A draft of 3000 militia is to be made, in all, on Monday next, and on Thursday they are to be sent down for the defence of New-York."—*Mer. Adv.*

LATEST FROM STONINGTON.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated Aug. 12th.

"I wrote you on the 10th and informed that the British had made an attack on Stonington. They have not yet withdrawn, nor effected their purpose. Since Wednesday they have remained quiet, until towards evening yesterday, when they renewed the attack with shells and rockets, which they kept firing until 8 o'clock.—At day-light this morning, the Ramilles and a raze commenced a cannonade out of the reach of the battery, which they continued until 9 or 11 o'clock. It is said to have been tremendous in sound, though trifling in effect. They have riddled many of the buildings on the Point, and have wounded by the explosion of shell, a Lieutenant and 5 men slightly. This is said to be the amount of the injury yet sustained. It is now believed they will not dare to land; and what they will next attempt, I cannot conjecture. For this town, I feel no apprehension without an additional force.—*ib.*

Extract of another letter, same place and date.

"An express has just arrived from Gen. Isham at Stonington, to General Cushing, informing him that the enemy's ships had given up the siege, and had withdrawn from Stonington; having previously injured considerably the lower part of the village."—*ib.*

Latest from the Enemy below.

By a gentleman from St. Mary's county, Md. we are informed that a Mr. Kilgour of that county was on board the admiral ship on Thursday last, and was informed by the admiral, that a dispatch vessel had arrived from England and was then alongside his ship; that from the intelligence received by him he had no doubt there would be a peace or armistice in less than 30 days; that in the conversation he had with another officer, he stated that by the above arrival he had received letters from his friends in England, giving it as their decided opinion that a treaty of peace had been already concluded, and that he would be speedily recalled home.

"A captain of a small vessel from low states that the British fleet had been re-inforced by the arrival of ten sail of additional vessels, and that they were off Cedar Point."

[Alexandria Gaz.]

POETS' CORNER.

AN ODE
TO NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE

By Lord Byron.

Tidings—But yesterday a king!
And arm'd with kings to strike—
And now there art a nameless thing,
So abject—yet alive!
Is this the man of thousand thrones,
Who strew'd our earth with hostile bones,

And can be thus survive?
Since ha, miscall'd the Morning Star,
Nor man, nor fiend, hath fallen so far.

II minded man! why scourge thy kind,
Who howd so low the knee?
By gazing on thyself grown blind,
Thou taughtst the rest to see.
With might unquestion'd—pow'r to save—

Thine only gift hath been the grave
To those who worshipp'd thee!
Nor till thy fall, could mortals guess
Arabian's less than littleness!

3. Thanks for that lesson—it will teach
To other warriors more
Than high philosophy can preach,
And vanity preach'd before;

That spell upon the minds of men,
Breks, (never to unite again,) That led them to adore
Those Faged things of satire-sway,
With fronts of brass, and feet of clay.

4. The triumph, and the vanity,
The rupture of the strife;
The earthquake voice of victory,
To thee the breath of life;
The sword, the sceptre, and that sway
Which men seem'd made but to obey,
Wherewith renown was life—

All quell'd dark spirit! what must be
The madness of thy memory!

5. The desolator desolate!
The victor overthrown!
The arbiter of others' fate
A suppliant for his own!
Is it some yet imperial hope
That with such change can calmly cope?
Or dread of death alone?
To die a prince—or live a slave—
Thy choice is most ignobly brave!

6. He who of old would rend the oak,
Dreamed not of the rebound;
Chained by the trunk he vainly broke
Alone—how looked he round?
Thou in the sternness of thy strength
An equal deed hast done at length
And darker fate hast found;
He fell, the forest-prowlers prey;
But thou must eat thy heart away!

7. The Roman, when his burning heart
Was slaked with blood of Rome,
Threw down the dagger—dared depart,
In savage grandeur home.
He dared depart, in utter scorn
Of men that such a yoke had borne,
Yet left him such a doom!
His only glory was that hour
Of self-upheld abandon'd power.

8. The Spaniard, when the lust of sway
Had lost its quickening spell,
Cast crowns for rosaries away,
An empire for a cell.
A strict accountant of his heads,
A subtle disputer in creeds,
His dotage trifled well;
Yet better had he neither known
A bigot's shrine nor despot's throne.

9. But thou—from thy reluctant hand
The thunderbolt is wrung—
Too late thou hearest the high command
To which thy weakness clung;
All Evil Spirit as thou art,
It is enough to grieve the heart,
To see thine own unstrung;
To think that God's fair world hath
been
The footstool of a thing so mean.

10. The earth hath spilt her blood for him
Who thus can hear his own!
And monarchs bowed the trembling limb.
And thanked him for a throne;
Fair freedom! we may hold thee dear.
When thou'rt mightiest foes fear
In humblest guise have shown.
Oh! we may tyrant leave behind
A brighter name to last mankind.

11. Thine evil deeds are writ in gore,
Now written thus in vain—
The triumph tell of fame no more,
Or deepen every stain.
If thou'rt destined as honour dies,
Some new Napoleon might arise,
To shame the world again.
But who would soar the solar height,
To set in such a starless night?

12. Weighed in the balance, ho! dust
is vile as vulgar clay;
Thy scales, mortality! are just
To all that pass away;
But yet methought the living great
Some higher spark should anima
To aazzio and misery.
Now seems contempt could thus make
mirth
Of these the conquerors of the earth.

*Opposite page—The expression of Al-
lure in his language to his arms, previous to
the battle of Waterloo given in his narrative.*

Treasury Office, Annapolis, July 26, 1814. By his Excellency LEVIN WINDSOR,
Esq., Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Maryland passed a resolution at their May Session, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the words following to wit:

MAY SESSION, 1813.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms, and at such periods, as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof. Provided always, That in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum.

And whereas, the Executive of Maryland have authorized and directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to borrow, in behalf of the State of Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the provisions contained in the above recited resolution.

Be it known, That the undersigned Treasurer of the Western Shore, will receive on loan, in behalf of the State aforesaid, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole \$ 150,000, upon the terms and conditions specified in the said resolution.

B. HARWOOD.

N. B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, of Baltimore; the Star and Monitor at Easton; Bargis's Republican, and Frederick-Town Herald, at Frederick-town; are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for four weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, 21 from Baltimore, and three from the navigable water of Severn river. The soil is suited to clover and plaster. There is on the premises a dwelling house, and other out houses, with garden and orchard. This property has the advantage of having a great portion of fire wood & valuable timber, with between 20, and 30 acres of meadow. A more minute description is not necessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the same, and know the terms, which will be found accommodating, by application to the subscriber, living within 2 miles of said land.

Henry Woodward.
August 4, 1814. t.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries; also a two story dwelling-house, with two rooms above, and one below; a paved garden and yard; and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to

Wm. Brogden.
June 23, 1814. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
August 2, 1814.

On application, by petition, of Thomas Gibbs, jun. administrator of Thomas Gibbs, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

John Gazeaway.
Heg. Wills A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Gibbs, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of August, 1814.

Thomas Gibbs, jun. adm'r.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood.
Arthur D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

\$150,000 wanted on Loan

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Maryland passed a resolution at their May Session, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the words following to wit:

MAY SESSION, 1813.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms, and at such periods, as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof. Provided always, That in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum.

And whereas, the Executive of Maryland have authorized and directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to borrow, in behalf of the State of Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the provisions contained in the above recited resolution.

Be it known, That the undersigned Treasurer of the Western Shore, will receive on loan, in behalf of the State aforesaid, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole \$ 150,000, upon the terms and conditions specified in the said resolution.

B. HARWOOD.

N. B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, of Baltimore; the Star and Monitor at Easton; Bargis's Republican, and Frederick-Town Herald, at Frederick-town; are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for four weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

The subscriber is authorised to dispose of at private sale, all that tract of land, formerly the property of Richard Chew, and lately of John Muir, Esq. deceased, consisting of 1095 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forming the mouth of Herring Bay; twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the City of Washington. This land is rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasture, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land. The situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the Bay, a good harbour, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water, and that it a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same by applying to Dr. Richard T. Hall, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

SAMUEL MANNARD, Atty.
in fact for John Murray.
July 14, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his clothes; he went off with a straw hat, a country roundabout striped jacket and trowsers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gaol, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Anne-Arundel county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carew.

W.M. PROGBEN.
June 23, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of August, 1814.

Richard H. Harwood.
Arthur D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

Blank Bonds, Declarations
on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants. For sale at this Office.

April 7.

Anne-Arundel County.

Court, April Term, 1814.

An application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Larkin Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said Larkin Hammond has resided in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said Larkin Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County.

Court, April Term, 1814.

An application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of James Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied that the said James Hammond has resided in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said James Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and a half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chestnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impracticable to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenant houses, a blacksmith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out-houses on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy application.

JNO. JAS. BROOKES.

St. Leonard's, 2 miles from Annapolis.

May 18th, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and a half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chestnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impracticable to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenant houses, a blacksmith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out-houses on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy application.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.
AN ORATION,
Delivered at the United Celebration at
Shepherd's town, on the Potomac,
July 28, 1814; on the late
Glorious events in Eu-
rope.

By JOHN H. THOMAS, Esq.

THE PRAYERS OF THE RIGHTEOUS ARE FULFILLED. The sufferings of innocence are assuaged. Painful anxiety gives place to devout exultation. Fidelity is relieved of its apprehensions. Danger is now past of the worst and most degrading of all evils. An overshadowing spirit of mischief and pollution no longer sits embodied in the highest seat of earthly dominion—it is put down, and thrust out of the strong hold, from whence it lately issued against every civilized nation, under the form either of guile or of force, going about seeking whom it shall devour. The fatal source of peril is stopped, which threatened to deluge the world with torrents darkened and acrid with iniquity. That proud, aspiring trunk, lately flourishing as the green bay tree, is withered and hewn down, which supplied and sustained its branches of corruption, widely and variously spread through neighbouring and distant climes. In the imposing guise of tempest and destroyer, a baleful protracted, and mighty agency, has, at length, terminated. The arm of heaven has been, at last, visibly stretched forth in pity to release Christendom from servile terror and impending bondage. The thunder of retributive justice has rolled over the oppressor. The lightning of its vengeance has struck the iron crown from his guilty head. Nations have risen from a long night of debasement and misery. The convulsions of a troubled world are subsiding. The frightful gloom is over. In the ascendant we behold the serene influence of moral order once more appearing. The social system is renewed, illuminated with benevolence, and vivified by hope. The ways of God to man are vindicated on earth. Man again is free. The earth rejoiceth, and all the ends thereof are glad.

Elevated by this bright spectacle, we look back with amazement upon the past. We seem just to have escaped from a fearful and feverish dream. Providence has cast our lot in a period of the world the most eventful in all history. The year 1789, the era of the organization of our national government, was also the epoch from whence are to be dated those direful commotions in Europe, whose progress we have beheld shaking the political frame of the old world to its centre, and involving the peace, the harmony and well-being of this new empire. In the first stage of the revolutionary proceedings in France, a generous delusion became universal in her favour, wherever the tidings were announced; and in this country, as was naturally to be expected, public sympathy was most powerfully excited in the fate of a people, recently connected with us in bonds of a memorable alliance, who now appeared to be engaged in an arduous struggle for the establishment of their own freedom. From the gulph of calamity, to which the delusion would have led, this infant republic was then saved, almost against its will, by the tutelary care of Washington (ever blessed be his memory) the wise and faithful guardian of its safety and honor. The error, indeed, which had been common to all, soon vanished from the minds of the most intelligent and reflecting. It soon appeared that what had been mistaken for the genius of liberty, was, in truth, the demon of licentiousness, goaded into frenzy by a pestilent and restless atheism. Its character became distinctly marked in staring capitals of blood. The hell-hounds of murder and pillage were let loose. All that was great and good, reputable and sacred in France, was given up a prey to indiscriminate slaughter and rapine. And, as if to draw

down the special chosen curse of heaven upon their heads, an unforgiving monarch, the mildest, and once the best beloved in the catalogue of their sovereigns, distinguished for his benignant devotion to the welfare and wishes of his people, the virtuous and pious Louis the XVI. the friend of our forefathers in the day of their distress, was hurried with his injured wife to a contumelious death, amidst the curses of a people, for whom his heart yearned with parental affection; of a people whom we have since seen submitting their necks in ignominious bondage, to the vilest and most atrocious despot that ever trampled on the human race. To depict the various deeds of complicated cruelty and horror, perpetrated in France, under the abused name of philosophy and republicanism to trace the miseries inflicted on surrounding nations; the plot of wickedness against the peace of mankind; the rise and the fluctuation of factions, emulating each other in carnage and insanity, would lead us to a direful contemplation, from which the heart recoils with disgust. It is sufficient that we have all witnessed the result, confirming the experience of all ages, that the appointed end of anarchy is military despotism.—A people thus distressed and dejected, are glad at last to escape from their own iniquities, and willing to take refuge from themselves, under the dominion of an absolute master. The people of France were accordingly prepared by every degree of suffering and enormity for the endurance of the usurpation of the fortunate adventurer, who, at a critical conjuncture, favourable to his flagitious purpose, returned, like a fugitive thief, from his army in Egypt. On his part, with a mind hardened to cruelty, and practised in every species of abomination and fraud, assisted by the most skilful and profigate agents of his will, he was duly fitted and prepared to establish a system of obdurate tyranny, the most grinding and intimidating to its immediate subjects; the most hostile to the happiness and liberties of the world. It was indeed a system of intense operation on the minds, as well as the bodies, of men, which seemed to possess the power of blasting, at pleasure, whatever it assailed; of undermining, seducing, contaminating and destroying. The military code, by which it was upheld, subjected the whole mass of the population, the entire physical strength of the land, as an engine of machinery, to be wielded in the hands of the remorseless man. Its internal police, with swarms of emissaries and spies, assuming every shape, and penetrating into every recess, stifled the very faculties of nature writhing under the agonies of tortured servitude. A monstrous phenomenon presented itself in the political and moral world. Truth was not hereby suppressed for occasional purposes of State;—the press was not enslaved and perverted into an instrument of deception;—but a regular organization of falsehood, entering into every device and arrangement of policy, assumed all the prerogatives of truth, and imposed an implicit belief which the multitude were bound to admit even against the evidence of their own senses. The influence of this part of the system, the most perfect of its kind, extended itself, in a greater or less degree, to every quarter of the globe, seeking proselytes, and finding imitators and adherents.—The entire system was a pestilence that walketh in darkness, diffusing contagion over the fair face of nature, bewildering the understandings and polluting the souls of its victims. The consequences are not to be described, although they were everywhere seen and felt. The name of Buonaparte, fatally familiar to every tribe and tongue, wrought, through a long & gloomy period, like a charm of diabolical incantation on the rulers and the ruled. The aspirations of virtue were dismayed at that sound; helpless innocence cried in vain for mercy; neither rank, nor sex, nor age, nor condition, could expect a mitigation of the general doom: that flinty heart was closed against the compunctions visit-

ings of conscience; humanity sighed and mourned over fallen millions, whose secret groans and execrations were every day ascending to the throne of eternal justice, to bear witness against their blasphemous desolator; while the lofty arrogance of his misrule, every where exalted the pretensions of congenial vice, rendering him the homage of venality. France itself might be considered as the carnal-house and temple of the modern Moloch, described by the Asiatic traveller. There sat in sullen pomp the crafty Napoleon, the object of a shameless and dreadful worship.

"Horrid king, besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parent's tears."

His Imperial Cat of triumph moved, like the tower of the idol of Jugernaut, over the mangled and quivering limbs of the expiring nature:—his incense inhaled from the pangs of bereavement, and the screams of the widowed and fatherless; his burnt offerings arose from the conflagration of cities and the explosion of states; his libation was of the purple stream of life; the dogs & vultures of prey were attendants on his orgies; the earth around was strewed with bones, as spoils dedicated to his lust of domination; while extorted acclamations, enveloping on all sides his stupendous throne, silenced the murmurings of complaint, and denounced terror to disaffection.

Or the schemes of foreign conquest, achieved and planned by the foul Corsican, it is unnecessary to enter into any recapitulation. He seemed about to realize the wildest project of universal empire hitherto entertained. With a fury more unquenchable than that of "Macedonia's madman or the Swede," he had subdued the larger portion of Europe to his direct control, and exercised a sinister influence over the remote part of that continent. Intoxicated by his tremendous career of success, he conceived his power at last to be irresistible:—and it is manifest, not merely from his profane imposture, addressed sixteen years ago, from Cairo, to the disciples of Mahometanism, but from the whole tenor of the language of adoration, in which he required himself to be approached by his own functionaries; by the dignitaries of his own clergy, and by that mock Sanhedrim of the Jews:—it is palpable, that he meant to ascribe to himself the attributes of the Deity, or, at least, to be regarded as an elect vicegerent of almighty power, destined to reduce to his rule, by fire & sword, the utmost bounds of the habitable earth. For a time, his nod seemed to shake the spheres, and people, principalities and potentates were humbled in apprehension at his frown.

From this appalling and humiliating sight, at which "hope was sinking in despair," let us now turn our eyes, and behold and adore the goodness of the ever-living God, who, in that moment of exultation to the wicked, and depression to the faithful, was pleased to lay the foundations of the deliverance which we now commemorate, and to cause it to be effected by a train of events and instruments, which at first, and through the greater part of their progress were seemingly so unpropitious or inadequate to the accomplishment of this happy and wonderful work. When, six years ago, with a parity unparalleled, the usurper invaded the independence of Spain, and led its unsuspecting prince into treacherous captivity; when his armies overran the country, and his brother was seated, as the shadow of his authority, in the palace of Madrid, mortal eyes considered the subjugation of that devoted land, as not only inevitable in itself, but as threatening materially to contribute towards the ultimate views of its conqueror, in riveting the chains of bondage on the rest of Europe. And yet it is now evident that this inordinate outrage on Spain produced the germ of that resistance, which has laid the tyrant prostrate in the dust. It is evident, that the noble struggle in the peninsula, directed by the consummate abilities of a spotless Leader, reared up by Pro-

vidence for the occasion, first served to break the spell of Buonaparte's invincibility, and materially aided by its success, the toilsome efforts, which the north of Europe was doomed to undergo against the insatiable ambition of its devastator. When in the further development of his plan, Napoleon penetrated with his countless hosts into the bosom of Russia, what virtuous heart did not quake with anxiety and fear as to the event of a contest apparently so unequal! And yet to the issue of that contest is the world obviously indebted for the union of those means which divine providence has employed in the late redemption. In the very fullness of presumptuous insolence, on the instant of execution, the haughtiest and most extravagant threat of flaming wrath, the catastrophe of the invader began to be unfolded. From the flaming ruins of captive Moscow, the holy ardour of patriotic enthusiasm, catching, redoubled blaze, spread forth with inextinguishable lustre; vindictive justice gleamed over the ranks of the fell incendiary; and his gorgeous armament "melted away like wax." The myriads, with which he had advanced, were dispersed and driven back, "like the chaff which the wind driveth away from the face of the earth."

In addition to the energy of Russian prowess, we beheld the elements of nature employed to complete the signal chastisement of the enemy of man and defier of God. The Almighty "casteth forth his ice-like morsels"—Who is able to abide his frost?" The tide of war was rolled back to overtake the ruthless spoiler, and to overwhelm his fortunes with irretrievable ruin.

In the succeeding progressive steps, by which the abasement of the tyrant was at last settled, we also perceive manifold evidences of the interposition of an Omnipotent Disposer. It was remarkable and unexampled, that a coalition of so many powers, as that which was formed against Buonaparte, should persevere with good faith and unity of design until that momentous design was fully achieved. In the principal agents of the achievement, the great and venerable Kutuzoff, the equally venerable and glorious Blücher, and the distinguished Schwarzenburg, avengers and protectors of humanity, we cannot but discern an extraordinary combination of superior minds, reserved and brought forward as instruments of Heaven, for a crisis, which was to determine the dearest interests and anxious hopes of all mankind. In the conduct of the tyrant himself, we see distinct proofs of an overruling destiny, which hurried him on to the consummation of his fate. As the allies advanced thro' the territory of France, repeated opportunities, almost to the last moment, were afforded him of concluding a peace on terms, which would have left him in the possession of sovereign power, with which, at some future day, he might again return to vex and plague the nations and renew his schemes of aggrandizement and despoliation. But he would not take heed from the counsels of prudence, and he persisted with the obstinacy of madness in the road that led him to perdition. *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dabit*—Heaven deprived the untreant of understanding, in order to ensure his destruction.

And shall we not then rejoice with gratitude in the fulfilment of the high purposes of Heaven, manifested in mercy to a large portion of the human family, so long suffering in slavery and trepidation! Shall we not rejoice in a revolution, thus easily, happily, and miraculously effected; that promises to secure the blessing of free and mitigated privileges of government to the afflicted people of a mighty empire, which, for five and twenty years has been lacerated by discord and exhausted by oppression! Shall we not rejoice in the restoration, both to France and Spain, of an innocent, ill-fated, and illustrious family, the family of the Bourbons, which the fathers of our own revolution, in the recorded annals of Congress, honored and glorified

The foot-soldier of a thing so mean. We rejoice moreover, as christians and philanthropists, in the special manifestation of that Omnipotent Mercy, which educes good out of evil, and regularity out of chaos. We exult in the passing testimonies of the fulfilment of the word, against which the hatred of infidelity has conspired in vain, and against which it is written that the

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an NAVY,
we
LIST OF THE
NAVY.
now draw a Scov.
this Officer.
12 Cents.

AN ODE
TO HAMON DODD.

The sun—like a bright orb—
And armed with light to drive,
And now the day is minister'd—
She spares not silver—
To this the sun is bound and thrown—
Who gives a few words with com.
—sions—

—And can be thine—mine?
Mine be revealed the Morning star,
One man, nor less, will listen to me—

Hamondod—why sayest thou thy kind—
Thy kind—will give the home—
By casting on them sorrow—bliss—
Our anguish the rest to—
With might—unconscious to—part to—

Thine only gift hath been the grace—
To those who worshipped thee—
Mas ill thy till could—marvel—guide—
America's last—valiant—friends!

Thanks for the lesson—it will teach—
In other—warriors more—
That high philosophy can prevail—
And cause—present before—
That spell upon the minds of men—
Breaks, causes to unite again—

—That led them to—advise—

These Pagan things of—sabre—sabre—
With fronts of brass, and feet of clay—

The triumph, and the vanity—
The repose of the strife—

The cushioned voice of victory—
To thee the breath of life—

The morn, the sunset, and the eve—
Which had seen—more—but to—
Wherein renown was—life—
All—of—dark—spirit! what must be—
The madness of thy memory!

5

The desolator—desolate!
The sister—overthrown!
The brother—of others' tale—
A suppliant for his own!

Is it some yet imperial hope—
That with such change can calmly cope?

—Or dread of death alone?

To die a prince—or live a slave—
The choice is most ignobly brave!

He who of old would rend the oak—
Dreamed not of the rebound—

Changed by the hand he vainly broke—
Alone—how lonely he round!

That in the sternness of thy strength—
An oral deed has done—long—

—And never—had found—

He fell, the forest—mountains pray—
But thou must—set thy heart—away—

August 4, 1814.

The Roman, when his burning heart
Was staked with blood of Rome—
Those—downfallen—dares—dared—desert—
In strange—gaudious—home—

He—died—desert—in—other—seas—

Of men that such a yoke had borne—
Yet left him—such a doom—

His only glory was that—heat—

Of—well—used—absurd—power—

5

The Spaniard, when the last of many—
Had lost its quickening spell—

One—comes—for—crosses—away—

An—empty—for—a—call—

A strict accountant of his—bonds—

A smile—disdain—in—count—

His—distant—titled—wife—

Yet better had he—neither—known—

At—bogey's—shrine—nor—despair—fore—

5

But then—from the—selected—hand—

The—faunder's—trump—

Two—had—they—heard—the—high—command—

—o—such—my—wretched—clings—

Al—evil—out—as—thou—art—

It's enough to—graze—the—heart—

—To—think—that—God's—fair—world—had—

seen—

The—fusillade—of—things—so—mean—

10

The march—left—spiller—blood—for—him—

—The—fate—can—hasten—his—own—

And—monarchs—bowed—the—crumpling—

—And—threw—him—down—

Two—had—they—ever—held—the—day—

When—two—had—they—lived—their—few—

On—two—had—they—been—shown—

On—two—had—they—been—helped—

A—bright—day—was—now—up—

—And—two—had—they—lived—their—few—

On—two—had—they—been—shown—

On—two—had—they—been—helped—

A—bright—day—was—now—up—

—And—two—had—they—lived—their—few—

On—two—had—they—been—shown—

On—two—had—they—been—helped—

A—bright—day—was—now—up—

—And—two—had—they—lived—their—few—

On—two—had—they—been—shown—

On—two—had—they—been—helped—

Three parts there to the—Allen—Isle—
And—now—there—be—no—more—there—

That—monks—say—now—no—more—

—No—more—no—more—there—

Or—now—will—there—all—die—

—No—more—no—more—there—

That—Concord—had—no—more—

—No—more—no—more—there—

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1814.

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And shall we not then rejoice with gratitude in the fulfilment of the high purposes of Heaven, manifested in mercy to a large portion of the human family, so long suffering in slavery and trepidation! Shall we not rejoice in a revolution, thus easily, happily, and miraculously effected; that promises to secure the blessing of free and mitigated privileges of government to the afflicted people of a mighty empire, which, for five and twenty years has been lacerated by discord and exhausted by oppression! Shall we not rejoice in the restoration, both to France and Spain, of an innocent, ill-fated, and illustrious family, the family of the Bourbons, which the fathers of our own revolution, in the recorded annals of Congress, honored and glorified

as the august allies of American Independence! Shall we not rejoice, that ancient Germany, whose integrity of character is preserved in her numerous descendants settled around us, is liberated from her disgrace & despondency? Shall we not rejoice that Prussia is risen from her fall, and the splendor of her name, revived by a pupil of the great Frederick! That hapless Portugal has been snatched from extinction! And republican Switzerland relieved from the rapacity and insolence of the minions of her pretended mediator? Shall we avow no pleasure, that Holland, for so many years subjected to the bitterest tribulation—Holland, the early friend of American liberty—whose commerce has perished under the same malevolent influence that has blighted our own—Shall we not rejoice that Holland is no longer tributary to violence and exaction? The banners of Orange and the Bourbon white, once floated in honourable league with our good old flag of thirteen stars:—And shall we evince no gratification in the prospect, that the re-appearance of these long lost emblems may prove the general harbinger of returning trade, tranquility and order? Will we not exult in the restoration of so many nations to their rights and privileges—in the renewal amongst them of harmonious intercourse, instead of the prevalence of inveterate and sanguinary rage—and in the assurance of a just balance in Europe, which promises durable peace and diffusive prosperity throughout a hemisphere with which our prosperity and peace are vitally connected.

As men and christians, solicitous of the good of our species, we are specially called upon to exult in the display of compassionate forbearance and benignity, of which the magnanimous and excellent Alexander, the soul of the confederacy, exhibited so bright an example in those memorable proceedings, which terminated the sway of the ruffian scourge of man, the impious derider and violator of all ties, human and divine. We are called upon to demonstrate a pious joy, that an overbearing power has ceased to exist, which systematically encouraged crime and made virtue tremble—that an awful and transcendent warning is presented to the pride of guilt never to elate itself in success, and a happy admonition to the faithful, never to despair in adversity.—"Blessed is the man who hath not walked in the council of the ungodly; and whoso dwelleth under the defence of the most high, shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

But where is now the vain boaster—where is now to be found the habitation of that demigod of self, who so lately passed by at the head of the most numerous, formidable and glittering array, ever poured forth since the vast irruption of the Persian monarch, by whom Athens was fired! Where is the grand pacificator who, only two years ago, advanced to dictate laws to an affrighted universe from the capital of the Czars? But yesterday the word of Napoleon "might have stood against the world."—Now lies he low—and none so poor to do him reverence"—He that "assumed the God," hath not only fallen from the pinnacle of his high estate, but the degrading and abject manner, (and the despicable circumstances of abdication with life,) of his fall, while it leaves to his dark spirit nothing but the madness of memory, will teach to after-warriors and usurpers a lesson of humility—a sense of "ambition's less than littleness," such as was never taught before.

All evil spirit as thou art,
It is enough to grieve the heart,
To see thine own unstrung;
To think, that God's fair world hath

been

The foot-stool of a thing so mean.

We rejoice moreover, as christians and philanthropists, in the special manifestation of that Omnipotent Mercy, which educes good out of evil, and regularly out of chaos. We exult in the passing testimonies of the fulfilment of the word, against which the hatred of infidelity has conspired in vain; and against which it is written that the

gates of hell shall not prevail. It is matter for fervent transport, that after all the scenes of blood and devastation which have been protracted through so considerable and so fair a portion of the civilized globe, there are auspicious reasons to believe, that in various essential points of view, religious, moral, and political, a favorable change will have been eventually produced in the condition of nations; that they who have sowed in tears are about to reap in joy;—that in countries once famous on the rolls of glory, whose reputation has been lost in thralldom, sensuality and ignorance, we may now contemplate the renovation of a pure spirit and manly character, with a positive relief from the worst vestiges of tyrannical abuse and barbarous intolerance;—and that, withal, the pledge of protection is now granted to a rational zeal for the progress of improvement and amelioration, tending to erect a blissful millennium on earth; of which the present deliverance may be regarded as the delightful prelude and portent. For in this solemn jubilee, under all the affecting impressions which the occasion excites, we may, indeed, exclaim in the language of inspiration—“There is sprung up a light for the righteous, and joyful gladness for such as are true-hearted.”

NOTE.

It is proper to state that the foregoing does not embrace all that Mr. Thomas said on the occasion. It however embraces the whole of his remarks (and is copied from the original) relative to the great events in Europe, which have terminated in the downfall of the Tyrant Napoleon. After the conclusion of Mr. Thomas's written oration, he took a luminous and comprehensive view, in an extemporary address of half an hour's length, of the character and policy of the miserable creatures, by whose misrule our country has been brought to the brink of ruin and degradation; in which he discovered a depth of political research, which we believe few men of his age possess. We have great cause to regret that time and circumstances prevented him from reducing the entire oration to writing, for publication. *Publisher.*

BALTIMORE, AUG. 24.

Capt. Geo. H. Stewart, who arrived here yesterday morning after riding all night from Frederick, has handed us the “Political Examiner Extra” containing the following:

Glorious Victory.

BUFFALOE, AUG. 15.

The enemy attacked our army this morning at half past 2 o'clock; fought for more than two hours, & was completely beaten with the loss of more than 300 killed and wounded, besides 300 prisoners. Col. Drummond was among the slain. Our loss did not exceed 40 or 50 killed and wounded.

J. B. VARNUM.

From our Correspondent at Washington.

City Gazette Office,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

Head Quarters, Fort Erie, U. C.

August 15, 7 A. M. 1814.

Dear Sir—My heart is gladdened with gratitude to Heaven and joy to my country, to have it in my power to inform you, that the gallant army under my command has this morning beaten the enemy commanded by Lt. General Drummond, after a severe conflict of three hours, commencing at 2 o'clock, A. M. They attacked us on each flank—got possession of the salient bastion of the old Fort Erie; which was regained at the point of the bayonet, with a dreadful slaughter. The enemy's loss in killed and prisoners is about 600; nearly 300 killed. Our loss is considerable, but I think not one tenth as great as that of the enemy. I will not detain the express to give you the particulars. I am preparing my force to follow up the blow.

With great respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Brig. Gen. Comg,

The Hon. John Armstrong,

The Sec'y of War.

BY THE EXPEDITION STAGE.

Extract of a letter from R. Lambert, Esq. now at Buffalo, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.

A boat arrived this morning with the pleasing intelligence that about 1000 or 1200 of the enemy were killed, wounded and prisoners in the attack on Fort Erie—our loss trifling.

“The enemy got possession of the upper bastion, which was by some means blown up, and destroyed 200 of the enemy—after which our troops rallied out and took about 200.—Col. Drummond (not the General) was killed.

“Col D. is nephew to the General.

—
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.
GEN. BROWN'S SECOND BAT.
TLE.

General Brown's Report of the Battle of the 25th ultimo, at the falls of Niagara.

SIR,
Confined as I was, and have been since the last engagement with the enemy, I fear that the account I am about to give, may be less full and satisfactory, than under other circumstances it might have been made. I particularly fear, that the conduct of the gallant men it was my good fortune to lead, will not be noticed in any way, due to their fame and the honor of our country.

You are already apprised that the army had on the 25th ult. taken a position at Chippewa. About noon of that day, Col. Swift, who was posted at Lewistown, advised me by express, that the enemy appeared in considerable force in Queenstown, and on its heights; that four of the enemy's fleet had arrived during the preceding night, and were then laying near Fort Niagara, and that a number of boats were in view moving up the straight. Within a few minutes after this intelligence had been received, I was further informed by Capt. Denmon, of the Q. M's. Department, that the enemy was landing at Lewistown, and that our baggage and stores at Schlosser and on their way thither, were in danger of immediate capture. It is proper here to mention, that having received advices as late as the 20th from Gen. Gaines that our fleet was then in port, and the Commodore sick, we ceased to look for co-operation from that quarter, and determined to disencumber ourselves of baggage, and march directly for Burlington Heights. To mask this intention, and to draw from Schlosser a small supply of provisions I fell back upon Chippewa. As this arrangement, under the increased force of the enemy, left much at hazard on our own side of the Niagara, & as it appeared by the before-stated information, that the enemy was about to avail himself of it, I conceived that the most effectual method of recalling him from this object, was to put myself in motion towards Queenstown. General Scott, with the 1st brigade, Towson's artillery, and all the dragoons and mounted men, were accordingly put in march on the road leading thither, with orders to report if the enemy appeared, then to call for assistance, if that was necessary. On the General's arrival at the Falls, he learned that the enemy was in force directly in his front—a narrow piece of woods along intercepting his view of them. Waiting only to give this information, he advanced upon them. By the time Assistant Adjutant General [Jones] had delivered his message, the action began, and before the remaining part of the division had crossed the Chippewa it had become close and general between the advanced corps. Though gen. Ripley with the second Brigade, Major Hindman with the corps of artillery, and Gen. Porter at the head of his command, had resolutely pressed forward with ardor, it was not less than an hour before they were bro't to sustain Gen. Scott, during which time his command most skilfully and gallantly maintained the combat. Upon my arrival I found that the General had passed the wood and engaged the enemy on the Queenstown road and on the ground to the left of it, with the 9th, 11th, and 23d regiments and Towson's artillery. The 23d had been thrown to the right to be governed by circumstances. Apprehending that these corps were much exhausted, and knowing that they had suffered severely, I determined to interpose a new line with the advancing troops and thus disengage Gen. Scott and hold his brigade in reserve. Orders were accordingly given to General Ripley. The enemy's artillery at this moment occupied a hill which gave him great advantages, and was the key of the whole position. It was supported by a line of infantry. To secure the victory, it was necessary to carry this artillery and seize the height. This duty was assigned to Col. Miller, while, to favor its execution, the 1st Regt. under the command of Col. Nicholas, was directed to menace and amuse the infantry. To my great mortification

this Regt. after a discharge or two, gave way and retreated some distance before it could be rallied, tho' it is believed the officers of the Regt. exerted themselves to shorten this distance. In the mean time, Col. Miller, without regard to this occurrence, advanced steadily and gallantly to his object and carried the height and the cannon. General Ripley brought up the 23d (which had also faultered) to his support and the enemy disappeared from before them. The 1st Regt. was now brought into line on the left of the 2nd and the detachments of the 17th and 19th, the 1st and 23d assumed a new character. They could not again be shaken or dismayed. Maj. McFarland of the latter fell nobly at the head of his battalion.

Under the command of Gen. Porter, the militia Volunteers of Pennsylvania and New-York stood undismayed amidst their hottest fire, and repulsed the veterans opposed to them. The Canadian Volunteers, commanded by Col. Wilson, are reported by Gen. Porter as having merited and received his approbation.

The 25th regt. under major Jessup, was engaged in a more obstinate contest with all that remained to dispute with us the field of battle. The major, as has been already stated had been ordered by Gen. Scott, at the commencement of the action, to take ground to his right. He had succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank—had captured (by a detachment under Captain Ketchum) Gen. Riall and sundry other officers and shewed himself again to his own army, in a blaze of fire, which defeated or destroyed a very superior force of the enemy. He was ordered to form on the right of the 2d regiment. The enemy rallying his forces, and as is believed having received reinforcements, now attempted to drive us from our position, and regain his artillery. Our line was unshaken, and the enemy repulsed. Two other attempts having the same object, had the same issue.—Gen. Scott was again engaged in repelling the former of these; and the last I saw of him on the field of battle, he was near the head of his column, and giving to its march a direction that would have placed him on the enemy's right. It was with great pleasure I saw the good order and intrepidity of Gen. Porter's volunteers from the moment of their arrival, but during the last charge of the enemy, these qualities were conspicuous. Stimulated by the examples set them by their gallant leader, by Major Wood of the Pennsylvania corps. Colonel Dobbins of New-York, and by their officers generally, they precipitated themselves upon the enemy's line, and made all the prisoners which were taken at this point of the action.

Having been for some time wounded, and being a good deal exhausted by loss of blood, it became my wish to devolve the command on General Scott, and retire from the field; but on enquiry, I had the misfortune to learn, that he was disabled by wounds; I therefore kept my post, and had the satisfaction to see the enemy's last effort repulsed. I now consigned the command to General Ripley.

While retiring from the field, I saw and felt that the victory was complete on our part, if proper measures were promptly adopted to secure it. The exhaustion of the men, was however such as made some refreshment necessary. They particularly required water. I was myself extremely sensible of the want of this necessary article. I therefore believed it proper that gen. Ripley and the troops should return to camp, after bringing off the dead, the wounded and the artillery; and in this I saw no difficulty, as the enemy had entirely ceased to act. Within an hour after my arrival in camp I was informed that Gen. Ripley had returned without annoyance and in good order. I now sent for him and after giving him my reasons for the measure I was about to adopt, ordered him to put the troops into the best possible condition; to give to them necessary refreshment; to take with him the picquets and camp guards, and every other description of force; to put himself on the field of battle as the day dawned and there to meet and beat the enemy if he again appeared. To this order he made no objection, and I relied upon its execution. It was not executed. I feel most sensibly how inadequate are my powers in speaking of the troops, to do justice either to their merit or to my own sense of them. Under able direction, they might have done more and better.

From the preceding detail, you have now evidence of the distinguished gallantry of Gens. Scott and Porter, of Col. Miller and Major Jessup.

Of the 1st brigade, the Chief, with his Aid-de-camp Worth, his Major of Brigade Smith, and every commander of battalion, were wounded.—It appears that the sutlers and

contractor's boat had arrived near the head of the rapids, and passed on, having on board the ammunition, with a sergeant's guard; the rangers in two barges followed, and had proceeded two miles in advance of the commander's barge—the latter inclined to the east side in search of the main channel, and being on a lee shore, proceeded with much difficulty; and as the gale increased were drifted into shoal water, within a few yards of a high bank, covered with grass waist high; a few steps from the bow and stern, a umbrage of willows set from the shore.

In this position the commanding officer thought proper to remain until the wind abated—sentries were placed at proper intervals, and the men were occupied in cooking when the report of several guns announced an attack. At the first fire all the sentries were killed, and before those on shore could reach the barge, 15 or 20 out of 30 were killed and wounded. At this time the force and intentions of the Indians were fully developed.

On each shore the savages were observed in quick motion, some in canoes, crossing to the battle ground—others were observed running from above and below to the scene of attack; in a few minutes, from 5 to 700 were assembled on the bank and among the willows, within a few yards of the bow and stern of the barges. The Indians gave the whoop, and commenced a tremendous fire. The surviving brave men in the barge cheered and returned the fire from a swivel and fire-arms. At this critical juncture, Lts. Rector and Riggs of the rangers, who commanded the two barges ahead, did not hear the guns, but saw the smoke, and concluded an attack was made; dropped down; Riggs' boat stranded about 100 yards below Campbell's, and Rector, to avoid a like misfortune, and preserve himself from a raking fire, anchored above—both barges opened a broad fire on the Indians; but as the enemy fired from covers, it is thought little execution was done. About one hour was spent in this unequal contest, when Campbell's barge was discovered on fire, to relieve which, Rector cut his cable and fell to windward of him, and took out the survivors. Finding he could not assist Riggs, having a number of wounded on board, and in danger of running on a lee shore, he made the best of his way to this place, where he arrived on Sunday evening last.

It is feared that the sutlers and contractor's boats have been captured, as they were not less than 6 miles ahead, and must be ignorant of the transaction below. Mr. B. O'Fallon owned and conducted the sutler's baggage. The contractor's barge had a full load of provision; so that in the event of their capture, the savages will glut their vengeance on the 20 or 30 defenseless men, and obtain a supply of about 200 lbs. of gun-powder, a considerable quantity of merchandise, and upwards of 200 lbs. of pork, flour, whiskey, &c.

I enclose a return of our loss; those noted as missing, may generally be numbered with the dead. The enemy had but little opportunity of making prisoners.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.

JACOB BROWN.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Secretary at War.

Here follows a report of the killed, wounded and missing of the Left Division of the army commanded by Maj. Gen. Brown, in the action of the afternoon and night of the 25th July, 1814, at the Falls of Niagara.

INDIAN NEWS.
From the Missouri Gazette, Extra, of July 27.

We should have furnished our readers with the following narrative of the late attempt to reach Prairie du Chien before now, had we not expected a statement before now of those who have returned.—In this we have been disappointed, but assure our readers that although the following has been gleaned from conversation with some of the officers, yet it will be substantially correct.

DISASTER!

As soon as Governor Clark returned from his successful expedition to Prairie du Chien, it was thought proper by Brig. Gen. Howard, commanding in this district, who had in the interim returned to this place, from Kentucky, to send a force to relieve the volunteers and preserve the acquisition so important to the welfare of our country.

For this purpose, Lieutenant Campbell, of the 1st regiment, acting as brigade major, was intrusted with the command of 24 regulars and 55 rangers, in three keel boats; the contractor and sutlers' boat in company.

The whole party, including boats, men and women, amounted to about 133 souls, reached Rock River, within 180 or 200 miles of the Prairie, without any accident. As soon as they entered the rapids, they were visited by hundreds of Sac and Foxes, some of the latter bearing letters from the garrison above, to St. Louis; the officers being unacquainted with Indian manners, imagined the savages to be friendly; to this fatal security may be attributed the catastrophe which followed.—It appears that the sutlers and

batteries of three three which was immediately from a six pounder from the S. Soon after the firing, a large body of Indians troops crossed to the island of the village, and enabled them to screen themselves from the grape which poured from the boats manner the contest continued several hours, until the gun-boats down the river. By this time the narrow channel to run the gauntlet through musket nearly 9 miles.

On approaching the river, Yeiser sent his skiff with down to reconnoitre, which Riggs' boat engaged and Campbell's barge on appearances induced the Indians to come on shore, their view the English intended them to be Mackinaw.

Before the return of the skiff, the savages were observed in quick motion, some in canoes, crossing to the battle ground—others were observed running from above and below to the scene of attack; in a few minutes, from 5 to 700 were assembled on the bank and among the willows, within a few yards of the bow and stern of the barges. The Indians gave the whoop, and commenced a tremendous fire. The surviving brave men in the barge cheered and returned the fire from a swivel and fire-arms. At this critical juncture, Lts. Rector and Riggs of the rangers, who commanded the two barges ahead, did not hear the guns, but saw the smoke, and concluded an attack was made; dropped down; Riggs' boat stranded about 100 yards below Campbell's, and Rector, to avoid a like misfortune, and preserve himself from a raking fire, anchored above—both barges opened a broad fire on the Indians; but as the enemy fired from covers, it is thought little execution was done. About one hour was spent in this unequal contest, when Campbell's barge was discovered on fire, to relieve which, Rector cut his cable and fell to windward of him, and took out the survivors. Finding he could not assist Riggs, having a number of wounded on board, and in danger of running on a lee shore, he made the best of his way to this place, where he arrived on Sunday evening last.

It is feared that the sutlers and contractor's boats have been captured, as they were not less than 6 miles ahead, and must be ignorant of the transaction below. Mr. B. O'Fallon owned and conducted the sutler's baggage. The contractor's barge had a full load of provision; so that in the event of their capture, the savages will glut their vengeance on the 20 or 30 defenseless men, and obtain a supply of about 200 lbs. of gun-powder, a considerable quantity of merchandise, and upwards of 200 lbs. of pork, flour, whiskey, &c.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

There were 8 regulars killed, and 14 wounded—2 died on their passage to this place. One ranger killed and 4 wounded on board of Lt. Rector's barge.

Brigade Major Campbell and Dr. Stewart are severely wounded.

Two women and a child were severely wounded—one of the women and a child is since dead.

Just as we had finished detailing the above unfortunate affair, we received the glad tidings of the arrival of Lt. Riggs at Cape au Gray—he lost 3 men killed and 4 wounded. Would to Heaven we could account for the remaining two barges.

CONSOLATORY.

As we were preparing the fore-going for press, gun-boat Governor Clark, commanded by Capt. Yeiser, arrived here in nine days from Prairie du Chien, with the contractor's and sutler's barges, which were fortunately relieved as the Indians were about to board them.

From the officers of the Governor Clark, we have received the following very important news from the Prairie. On the 17th inst. the long expected British force appeared in view, marching from the Ouscons toward the village; the line of regular troops, militia and Indians extended about two miles, with 24 flags flying. A British officer arrived at the fort demanding its surrender; Lieut. Perkins returned for answer that he was able and prepared to defend the post entrusted to his charge. Before the return of his flag the British commenced a fire upon the Gov. Clark, from a small

for the Maryland.

Some additional the conduct of the Maryland, and in the movements of the war-be made. Intelligent made themselves the nature of our movements, and the point to be declared by government, and state authorities. The former is a liberator produce a state of ed with the most carry it on, it may war is declared, states all the but to be exhausted to be exhausted regia conque in the contemn of our

Why have they

battery of three three pounders (duty of the United States to protect) which was immediately answered from a six pounder from the boat.— Soon after the firing commenced, a large body of Indians and white troops crossed to the island in front of the village, and enabled them to fire on the boat at pistol shot distance and screen themselves behind trees from the grape which incessantly poured from the boat. In this manner the contest continued for 2 hours, until the gun-boat received several shot between wind and water, when it was concluded to move down the river. By this movement down the narrow channel, they had to run the gauntlet through a line of musketry nearly 9 miles.

On approaching the rapids, Capt. Yeiser sent his skiff with nine men down to reconnoitre, who discovered Rigg's boat engaged with Indians and Campbell's barge on fire. These appearances induced the boat's crew to return and the Indians to call them to come on shore, raising to their view the English flag, believing them to be Mackinaw voyagers.

Before the return of the reconnoitering boat, the Gov. Clark joined the contractor's and suttler's boats. Those on board were ignorant of the fate of the boats below, and would in the course of a quarter of an hour have been in the power of the savages, if they had not been providentially snatched from destruction.

Several were wounded on board the Governor Clark, viz: Lieutenant Henderson & Ensign St. Pierre, severely. Five passengers were wounded—one died on the way down the day after his leg was amputated.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY AUG. 25, 1814.

The Friends of Peace in the Third Congressional District, composed of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties, and the City of Annapolis, have determined to support JOHN C. HERBERT, Esquire, as a Representative from said District to the next Congress.

PEACE TICKET FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

John Stewart, Richard Tootell, Edward Griffith, Benj. W. Leconte.

FOR CAROLINE.

Col. Wm. Potter, Wm. McDonald, Matthew Driver, Richard Hughelett.

FOR TALBOT.

Ed. N. Hamblen, John Seth, James Caldwell, Alexander Hande.

FOR WORCESTER.

E. K. Wilson, L. Quinton, T. N. Williams, R. J. H. Handy.

FOR ALLEGANY.

Wm. Mc Mahon, Jesse Tomlinson, Wm. Hileary, Jacob Lantz.

FOR FREDERICK.

Jno. H. Thomas, Joshua Howard, Col. Jno. Thomas, Joseph Taney, sen.

FOR QUEEN ANNE'S.

Gideon Emory, James Massey, Wm. Carnachan, Richd. J. Hartigan.

FOR FRIEND GEORGE'S.

Wm. Dent Smith, Arch. Van Horne, Henry Warner, Thos. T. Somerville.

The latest advices state General Winder's Head Quarters to be at Centreville, about ten miles from Washington. Col. Beall, with the regiment from this City, 1000 strong, is said to be at the Forest Ball Room, about a mile and a half distant from the advanced guard of the enemy, which is encamped at the Brick Church. As Gen. Winder's army is hourly receiving reinforcements, a battle may be confidently looked for. The Enemy's force is said to be commanded by Gen. Ross.

A Frigate, Schooner and Sloop, with six or eight barges, are the only vessels of the Enemy in sight of this place.

Died, in this City, much regretted, on Friday morning, Mr. HENRY WILLIAMSON, in the 26th year of his age, after a short illness.

For the Maryland Gazette.

No. III.

Some additional observations on the conduct of the executive of Maryland, and in answer to the clamours of the war-party, remain to be made. Intelligent men who have made themselves acquainted with the nature of our several governments, and the powers of each, must laugh at the notion, that the war is to be declared by the general government, and carried on by the state authorities; that while the former is a 'liberty' at any time to produce a state of war, and clothed with the most ample powers to carry it on, it may, as soon as the war is declared, impose upon the states all the burthens of self-defence while its own resources are to be exhausted in schemes of foreign conquest. Surely this was not in the contemplation of the wise framers of our constitution, else why have they made it the solemn

each state against invasion, and declared that none of the confederate States should engage in a war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as not to admit of delay; they would not have declared, that one of the great and all important objects for which the federal constitution was formed, was to provide for the common defence, if it was designed that each member of the union was to defend itself. It is equally certain, that if such had been the understanding of the people at the time the constitution was proposed for their consideration, that instrument never would have been ratified; the people of America never would consent to deprive the state governments of almost every valuable source of revenue, and to delegate to the general government a power to lay taxes of every description, if they could have supposed, that by the most tortured construction, the burthens of self-protection could be imposed upon the states, and the general government exonerate itself from the great duty of providing for the security and defence of the several parts. It is impossible to read the constitution, and doubt the powers and duties of the federal and state constitution. Wars are to be entirely conducted, and the protection of every member of the union against invasion is to be provided by the national authorities—The states are not to engage in the war, except in extreme cases, and during their continuance, that is, until the general government can be informed of the danger, and can order a competent force to repel actual invasion. It is in vain to say, that this duty cannot be performed by the national authorities. To enable them to perform this duty, they may command the whole resources of the nation, levy taxes, and borrow money, to an unlimited amount, raise armies, establish navies, &c. in addition may, for the purpose of repelling invasion, call forth the whole militia of the U. S. It is evident, therefore, that in no event can the general government be obliged to call upon the states to protect themselves. A force too formidable to be resisted may invade this nation, and the country, with all its means of resistance, may yet be obliged to submit. If the resources of the country have been honestly called forth, and the best direction given to its energies, then, although we might deplore our misfortunes, we could not justly condemn our rulers, but the entire resources of the nation are at their disposal; they have the same power in cases of invasion over the militia that the state governments can have, and may even withdraw them from the state authorities. The aid of the state governments then cannot be necessary, under any possible state of things, to furnish the means of protection; and for the state authorities to engage actively in the war, is repugnant as well to the letter as to the spirit of the constitution, and can only be justified by the great and paramount law of self-preservation. If I do not mistake, this view of the subject has been distinctly presented by the executive, and explicitly sanctioned by our legislature. When the state was threatened with invasion, besides ordering the militia to be in readiness to repel any sudden inroad of the enemy, the executive of Maryland, as well as its bounden duty, made known to the national authorities its situation, and asked what it was entitled to demand in behalf of the state, protection and security. Very little was promised to any part of the state; to some parts of it every thing like protection was refused. The secretary of war generously advised the removal of public property to a place of safety, and as to the citizens, and the private property supposed to be exposed, why, because they were exposed no protection could be afforded, and therefore they must magnanimously submit to the fortune of war. Yet the very men who clamour because the state authorities did not do more than with state means could be effected, justify the general government in refusing the aid which it was bound, and was able, in a considerable degree to afford. The state ought to protect every part though the U. S. states, with the whole of the national resources, is unable to give that protection, and it is treason, yes moral treason, to complain of the conduct of the national government in withholding protection, because, sooth, the president chooses to employ the resources of the country, in a wild and abortive attempt to subdue a neighbouring territory. I am per-

fectly aware of the difficulties (arising from the structure of our governments) that the national authorities must encounter in any attempt to call forth the whole energies of the nation. But these difficulties ought to have been well considered before this war was declared. The U. S. states ought not to have courted a war with any nation having at its disposal an immense naval force, without first having provided a navy to defend our own waters; but the war was wantonly and most wickedly declared, before any such provision was made. As we were thus plunged into a state of war, without the best and most effectual means of defending our territory, it was our duty to rely on and provide the next best defence, and the military force of the country should have been employed in securing to our citizens the first and great object of all governments, protection and safety. This force, where most wanted, is refused, and the same men can in the same breath justify the measures of the national administration, and clamour against the state authority, because protection is not afforded to the property of our citizens.

I have already stated, that by the provisions of our militia laws, the commanding officers of brigades, &c., are charged with the defense of the territory comprehended within their several brigades, and armed with all the powers which the law could give them for that purpose. Of course, that is, in the course of the last summer, a sufficient militia force was not called out, & could have been obtained, it was the fault of the Brigadier-Generals, all of whom were war-men, and war-men must therefore bear the blame. But it has been said, that the Governor of Maryland, ought to have been with the militia, and to have met the enemy wherever he appeared—He is their Commander in Chief, and it was therefore his duty to have been at their head. Indeed! And is not the President of the U. S. commander in chief of the militia, when in the service of the U. S. and ought not he also to have accompanied them and the regular forces to battle. Surely those who condemn the Government of Maryland because he was not at one and the same time in every place threatened with invasion, will not be found the apologists of the President, who has in some way or other contrived to keep himself always at a proper distance from danger. But the friends of gov. Winder will not attempt to find an apology for his conduct in that of president Madison. This is indeed an unfortunate ground to be taken by those whose duty it is to defend every act of Mr. Madison, whether right or wrong—This gentleman might have accompanied his militia and regulars into battle without any detriment to the public service; the Governor of Maryland could not.—The former has all the necessary officers to conduct a war—His Secretaries issue all orders, receive all dispatches, and supply all the wants of the army, and in consequence it is not necessary for the President himself to remain at the seat of government.—But how different is the situation of the commander in chief here; he has no war department, no officers to issue all necessary orders in his name, and without, as well as with his knowledge; but the whole duties must be discharged by himself personally, and all applications from his officers, in every part of the state, must be made to and acted upon by him alone. He is therefore almost necessarily confined to one particular place, and that place, for obvious reasons, must be the seat of government—Now it is remembered, that the seat of government of Maryland has not been considered a place of entire security, so that our Commander in chief was not quite so safe there as our president when at his seat in Virginia. It is also further remembered, that if credit is to be given to those, who have been with him at the seat of government, who were eye-witnesses to, and are competent to judge of, the arduous duties performed by him, he was not, while the enemy was within our waters, and often as near to Washington as to Annapolis, quite so much at his leisure, and reposing as quietly, as Mr. Madison, who, every body must confess, was equally bound to protect the state—yet the govt. of Maryland was very culpable for not doing more, and our James Madison, who did nothing, at all but rest every thing to be done by his officers and secretaries, is entirely blameless, and deserves the homage and thanks of every citizen of Maryland!!! More, a great deal more, might be

laid to prove, that were charged against the executive of Maryland, as a groundless as their authority is infamous, and to demonstrate the utter unfitness of the war-party to conduct a war, which they themselves declared. But who requires now to be convinced of the incompetency of its authours to conduct this war? The proofs of this are as thick as blackberries. All hands acknowledge that the war, from beginning to end, has been a series of blunders, and the only question which will admit of any diversity of sentiment is, who of the war-hawks has committed the most and the greatest. General after general has been disgraced, to avert public indignation from their quarters.

Some attribute most blame to the secretary of war, and some to our military commanders; some to one person, some to another; and some are constrained to believe, that all of them are culpable. It is no wonder that when there is so much censure to attach somewhere, that the pensioned hirelings of administration should resort to all their arts of lying and defamation, in order to remove as much of the disgrace and odium as it is possible, from their master. A war commenced most improvidently, is about to terminate most disgracefully, to its authours. All the fond expectations of its friends are cruelly disappointed; and now the only remaining hope is, that in some way, and by some manner of means, a part of the blame may be fastened upon others. Of what value would that man now be who could persuade this nation, that the whole blame, as well for the declaration as the conduct of the war, justly belonged to the tory party, and that it would be most cruel to place any particle of it at the door of our most beloved chief magistrate?

The truth is that this most disastrous war was declared with little reliance on the spirit or resources of America. For Napoleon it was declared, and to Napoleon we looked for help and success. He was to conquer England, while we were to be occupied in preaching up insurrection and treason in Canada. The war was to be a snug little war of profit to pimps, pensioners, hirings, agents, and contractors, and was to yield a plentiful harvest of glory to its authors, while to the nation it was to cost but little bloodshed. The day which proclaimed to us the overthrow and abdication of Napoleon, was a day of affliction, dismay and despondency, to his American allies; and from that day the cause of free trade, as it was most erroneously called, was abandoned here. The question with our cabinet now is, not who shall gain all the laurels, but who shall escape all the disgrace; and now would magnanimously consent to give up the war if the people would forgive and forget their past misdeeds. Of the effects of this war we can now form some judgment. It has burdened us with heavy taxes, and an enormous debt, but in what way have we profited by it? The downfall of Bonaparte will give us peace, but whether this peace shall be of any advantage to us depends upon ourselves. If our rulers can persuade us, in the general joy which a restoration of peace will produce, to restore to them our confidence, and to believe them to be our best friends, then indeed peace, such as we shall have, will bring with it none of its blessings; it will be but a hollow truce, to be broken whenever an opportunity is offered; and although it may not produce immediate and open war, will carry us back to embargoes and non-intercourse laws. Will the people, after all their sufferings and distresses, continue to believe, that those to whom they owe all of them are yet worthy of their confidence? THEY DO WE ARE UNDONE.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

New-York, Aug. 22.

The packet sloop Hardware, Captain Welfare, arrived here last evening from Albany, which place he left on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Two passengers came down in the sloop, who stated, that about 2 P.M. an express arrived in Albany, from Plattsburgh, with the highly important news that a very brilliant victory had been achieved by the army under the command of Maj. Gen. Izard, over the enemy's army. The enemy made the attack and was defeated, with the loss of SIX HUNDRED KILLED AND WOUNDED, and ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS, our loss not stated, but said to be trifling.

The passengers further stated, that the express delivered his despatches to Major Barnard, who immediately sent orders to the commanding officer at Crown Point, to fire a national salute on the occasion.

The passengers further stated, that after they had proceeded several miles down the river they heard a heavy fire in the direction of Alton.

We give the above news as we received it,

From a late London paper.

IMPERIAL BARGE.

Some of our readers, perhaps, may recollect our mentioning that a very sumptuous barge (expressly fitted out for, and used by, the late Emperor of France, some time since,) had been captured in the Giroude, by the British squadron. Vice-Admiral Egmont and the squadron, having determined to present it to his royal highness the Prince Regent, the Egmont conveyed it home and it was to have received some repairs in the dock yard, before being sent off for the river; but in contemplation, we suppose, of the intended naval review at Portsmouth, it has been taken thither by the Belle Poule. It is most beautifully constructed, and adorned with every tasteful device that could be thought of. An imperial eagle standing on a dolphin, both exquisitely carved and gilded, from its head. On each bow there is a bronze cupid. Its quarter pieces bear the figure of Mars and Bellona. The state cabin was magnificently carved and gilded, with eight windows, over each appears a letter of the word Napoleon, in a scroll. On either side of the cabin doors stands two bronze Egyptian figures. The stern is peculiarly superb, and displays a great variety of emblematical figures in bronze and gilding, which create altogether, a most unique and splendid spectacle. The extreme length is 60 feet, and the breadth 14; and it is said to have cost 40000L. Soon after its being captured, 140 men rowed by 18 oars, were landed from it at Bordeaux, when it proved equally buoyant as a jolly boat. This barge forcibly reminds us of the one, in which Cleopatra descended the river Cydnus, thus described by our immortal Shakespeare:

"The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water; the poop was beaten gold;
Purple the sails, and so perfumed, that
The winds were love sick with 'em;
The oars were silver,
Which, to the tune of flutes, kept stroke, and made
The water, which they beat, to follow faster,
As amorous of their strokes.
" —————— on each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling cupids,
With divers coloured fans.
" —————— at the helm
A seeming mermaid steer'd.
(This barge has been sent back to France, the British Regent declining to accept it.)

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale, at Parker's Tavern, on Friday the ninth day of September next, at 1: o'clock in the forenoon,

Two Negro Men,

One named Charles Mitchell, and the other Jem. The above property is sold to satisfy a debt due Frederick Grammer by the late John B. Weems. Terms of Sale are cash.

T. H. BOWIE, Trustee.

August 25.

To be Rented,

That elegant situation opposite the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison, it contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of mature in each field. Any person wishing to rent this farm, may know the terms by applying to THOMAS H. BOWIE.

Augt. 25.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I certify that Jonathan Chapman living near Carroll's manor, has this day brought before me as a trespassing strayed mare, about 3 years old, about 12 hands high, right hind foot white, and docked very short.

Given under the hand of the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the aforesaid county, the 5th day of August, 1814.

Nichs. Worthington, of Thos.

The owner of said mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Johathan Chapman.

NOTICE

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Hopkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to

Hannah Hopkins, Admin.

August 11.

3X

POET'S CORNER.

PEACE OF MIND.—By George.

When all within is peace,
How nature seems to smile!
Delights that never cease,
The live-long day beguile.
From morn to dewy eve,
With open hand she showers
Fresh blessings to deceive
And soothe the silent hours.
It is content of heart
Gives nature power to please,
The mind that feels no smart,
Enlivens all it sees;
Can make a winter's sky
Seem bright as smiling May,
And evening's closing eye,
A peep of early day.
The vast majestic globe,
So beautifully array'd
In nature's various robes,
With wondrous skill display'd;
It to a mourner's heart,
A dreary wild at best;
It flutters to depart,
And longs to be at rest.

TRUE POLITENESS.

Politeness, comprehensively viewed, certainly respects the motions & operations of the mind, and the sentiments of the heart, as well as the air and gestures of the body. True politeness condemns whatever in our looks, words, actions, and even apparel, would give offence to those with whom we converse; and prescribes such propriety in all these as will render ourselves agreeable to all those who behold us.

OBSERVATION.

The mental and moral system, says a writer, needs scouring and brightening: ignorance is the obscurity of the mind, indolence the rust of the faculties, and vice the canker of the soul. To purge and wear off these, would be to heighten the worth, dignity and felicity of human nature.

COMPARISON.

Agriculture may, with propriety, be styled the nearest neighbour to philosophy. Its principles, says Varro, are the same which Ennius makes to be the principles of all nature—earth, water, air, and the sun. It certainly comprehends more parts of philosophy, than any one profession, art or science in the world.

APPLICATION.

Those who apply themselves too much to little things, commonly become incapable of great ones. Few things are impracticable in themselves, and it is for want of application, rather than of means, that men fail of success.

THE PLANTING OF THE VINE.

When Noah planted the first vine, and retired, Satan approached it and said, "I will nurture you, charming plant!" He quickly brought three animals; a Sheep, a Lion and a Hog, and killed one after the other, near the vine. The virtue of the blood of these animals penetrated it, and is still manifested in its growth. When a man drinks one goblet of wine, he is then agreeable, gentle, and friendly, that is the nature of the Lamb. When he drinks two, he is a Lion, and says, "Who is like me?" He then talks of stupendous things. When he drinks more, his senses forsake him, and at length he wallows in the mire. Need it be said, that he then resembles a Hog!

Postponement of Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Monday the 12th day of September next, on the premises,

A tract of land called Wood Lot, containing 38 acres, lying in Prince-George's county; A House and Lot in Bladensburg; and a Lot of Ground in the City of Washington; late the property of Henry Bradford, deceased. Terms of sale, cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. On payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorised to convey.

James Boorman, Trustee.

July 14, 1814.

To be Sold,

At public sale, on Tuesday the 16th September next, at James Hunter's tavern, in Annapolis, for cash.

For Negro Men and one Woman. The men are valuable plantation hands, and two of them good ostlers and waiters; the woman brought up to household work, and nursing children. The above slaves are sold to satisfy two mortgages from William Whetmore to Thomas Munroe, and to Burton Whetmore, assignee of Lewis Duvall.

John Randall, Trustee.

August 4, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, 21 from Baltimore, and three from the navigable water of Severn river. The soil is suited to clover and plaster. There is on the premises a dwelling house, and other out houses, with garden and orchard. This property has the advantage of having a great portion of fine wood & valuable timber, with between 20 and 30 acres of meadow. A more minute description is that unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the same, and know the terms, which will be found accommodating, by application to the subscriber, living within 2 miles of said land.

Henry Woodward

August 4, 1814.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c, ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two story dwelling-house, with two rooms above, and one below; a paved garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to

Wm. Brogden.

June 23, 1814.

10 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

August 2, 1814.

On application, by petition, of Thomas Gibbs, jun. administrator of Thomas Gibbs, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette. John Gassaway,

Reg. Wills A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Gibbs, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 2d day of August, 1814.

Thomas Gibbs, jun. adm'r.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,

Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

An Overseer Wanted,

To superintend a large establishment, distant from Baltimore 14 miles. To a person well acquainted with the management of hands and teams, the highest wages will be given. No person need apply who has not been engaged in conducting business on a scale somewhat large, and who can bring testimonials of a good character.

Charles Waters.

P. S. Letters addressed to the subscriber, by way of Baltimore, proposing terms, will be immediately answered.

August 11, 1814.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Owings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of August 1814.

Hannah Owings, Adm'r.

3

ADJOURNED.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county have adjourned the court until the second Monday of September next, for the purpose of appeals, &c.

By order

H. S. Hall, Cirk.

C. T. A. A. C.

August 4, 1814.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.

April 7.

Treasury Office, Annapolis, July 26, 1814. By his Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Maryland passed a resolution at their May Session, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the words following:

MAY SESSION, 1813.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms, and at such periods, as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof; Provided always, That in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum.

And whereas, the Executive of Maryland have authorised and directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to borrow, in behalf of the State of Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the provisions contained in the above recited resolution.

Be it known, That the undersigned Treasurer of the Western Shore will receive on loan, in behalf of the State aforesaid, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole \$ 150,000, upon the terms and conditions specified in the said resolution.

B. HARWOOD.

N. B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, of Baltimore; the Star and Monitor at Easton; Bartig's Republican, and Frederick-Town Herald, at Frederick-town, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for four weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has placed in the hands of Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. his attorney at law, in Annapolis, all the bonds, notes, and accounts, due to the estate of the late Mr. Bennett Darnall, deceased; and takes this method of informing all those who are in any manner indebted to that estate, that he has directed suits to be instituted against every person without distinction, that shall fail of discharging the amount due, when the same is demandable. The purchasers at the sale made by the executors are requested to pay particular attention to this notice.

John Mercer.

August 4, 1814.

10 Sep.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of James Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied that the said James Hammond has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said James Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said James Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test.

Wm. S. Green, Cirk.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Simmons should not have the benefit of the said acts & the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test.

Wm. S. Green, Cirk.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chestnut timber, the former suitable for planks and shingles, being impervious to water, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenant houses, a blacksmith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications.

JNO. JAS. BROOKES.

St. Leonard's,

May 18th, 1814.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at George Shaw's Store,

and at this Office.

Price 12-1/2 Cents.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Larkin Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said Larkin Hammond has resided the two preceding years, prior to his said application, within the state of Maryland, and the said Larkin Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said Larkin Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test.

Wm. S. Green, Cirk.

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY

Our patrons will be excused the non-appearance of paper this week. In the receipt of paper of its not being issued, the difficulty may be with the circumstance employed in the office quarter of a sheet the

We are authoris'd to represent Anne-Arundel county the next General Assembly.

RICHARD HOPKINS,

to represent Anne-

Arundel county the next General Assembly.

The Friends of

Congressional Dis-

Anne-Arundel an-

counties, and the

have determined to

Hebert, Esquire

from said friends